

5. For rule 83 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"83.—(1) Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified a local Government may grant special disability leave to a Government servant who is disabled by injury intentionally inflicted or caused in, or in consequence of, the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position.

(2) Such leave shall not be granted unless the disability manifested itself within three months of the occurrence to which it is attributed, and the person disabled acted with due promptitude in bringing it to notice. But the Governor General in Council, if he is satisfied as to the cause of the disability, may permit leave to be granted in cases where the disability manifested itself more than three months after the occurrence of its cause.

(3) The period of leave granted shall be such as is certified by a medical board to be necessary. It shall not be extended except on the certificate of a medical board, and shall in no case exceed 24 months.

(4) Such leave may be combined with leave of any other kind.

(5) Such leave may be granted more than once if the disability is aggravated or reproduced in similar circumstances at a later date, but not more than 24 months of such leave shall be granted in consequence of any one disability.

(6) Such leave shall be counted as duty in calculating service for pension, and shall not, except as provided in rule 78 (b), be debited against the leave account.

(7) Leave salary during such leave shall, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in rules 89 and 90, be equal—

(a) for the first four months of any period of such leave, including a period of such leave granted under clause (5) of this rule, to average pay, and

(b) for the remaining period of any such leave to half average pay, or at the Government servant's option, for a period not exceeding the period of average pay which would otherwise be admissible to him, to average pay.

(8) In the case of a person to whom the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, applies the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall, with effect from the 1st July 1924, be reduced by the amount of compensation payable under section 4 (1) (d) of the said Act.

(9) The provisions of this rule apply to a civil servant disabled in consequence of service with a military force, if he is discharged as unfit for further military service, but is not completely and permanently incapacitated for further civil service; but any period of leave granted to such a person under military rules in respect of his disability shall be reckoned as leave granted under this rule for the purpose of calculating the period admissible.

83A. The Governor General in Council may extend the application of the provisions of rule 83 to a Government servant who is disabled by injury accidentally incurred in or in consequence of the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position, or by illness incurred in the performance of any particular duty which has the effect of increasing his liability to illness or injury beyond the ordinary risk attaching to the civil post which he holds. The grant of this concession is subject to the further conditions—

(i) that the disability, if due to disease, must be certified by a medical board to be directly due to the performance of the particular duty; and

(ii) that, if the Government servant has contracted such disability during service otherwise than with a military force, it must be, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, so exceptional in character or in the circumstances of its occurrence as to justify such unusual treatment as the grant of this form of leave."

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 22nd June, hereby makes the following amendments to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

I. At the end of rule 83A of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"and (iii) that the period of absence recommended by the medical board may be covered in part, by leave under this rule and in part by other leave, and that the amount of special disability leave granted on average pay may be less than four months."

II. After rule 83A of the said rules the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“83B.—(1) A Government servant who has been granted special disability leave under rule 83, and whose domicile is elsewhere than in Asia, may be granted by the authority which sanctioned the special disability leave, free passage by sea for himself, his wife, and children, to the United Kingdom, or to any port in Europe or in a British colony, dominion, or possession, and on the conclusion of such leave return passage to India, unless he takes leave other than leave on medical certificate in continuation of special disability leave, in which case return passage shall not be granted save with the special sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. Provided that the cost of any passages granted under this rule shall not exceed the cost of passages between India and the United Kingdom.

(2) Passages granted under this rule may include travel by land between port of embarkation and port of debarkation, and shall be of such class as the sanctioning authority in each case may determine.

(3) The Governor General in Council may extend the application of the provisions of clauses (1) and (2) to a Government servant who has been granted special disability leave under rule 83A, and whose domicile is elsewhere than in Asia, provided that he may, at his discretion, grant free passages to the Government servant only, or to the Government servant and his wife only.

(4) For the purpose of this rule—

(i) the domicile of a Government servant shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the schedule to these rules;

(ii) “child” means a legitimate child (including a step-child) residing with and wholly dependent on the Government servant, who, if a female, is unmarried, or, if a male, is under the age of 16.”

And the said rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as though they had been so amended on the 13th April 1926.

No. F.-233 (2)-C.S.R.-26.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 29th day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendment in the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

(1) In article 599 of the said regulations for the words “gratuity and pension on medical certificate,” the following shall be substituted, namely, “gratuity and pension on medical certificate or on superannuation.”

(2) In note (2) to the said article for the words “retiring pension,” the words “retiring or superannuation pension” shall be substituted.

Simla, the 9th August 1926.

No. F-225-C.S.R.-26.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held this 29th day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

After rule 5 of said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“5A. A Local Government may, where power to make rules or general orders is conferred upon it by any of these rules, relax the provisions of rules or orders so made by it in such manner as may appear to it to be just and equitable, subject to the limit of its powers to make such rules or orders :

Provided that where any such rule or order is applicable to the case of any person, the case shall not be dealt with in any manner less favourable to him than that provided by the rule or order.”

J. E. O. JUKES,
Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 5th August 1926.

No. 27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt silver-plated surgical instruments from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Simla, the 12th August 1926.

No. 28.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt any articles included in Part VII of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), being parts of the original material of any ship or other vessel which is intended for inland or harbour navigation and has been built abroad and taken to pieces for shipment to India, from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent. or Rs. 35 per ton, whichever is higher.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. M.-75.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Simla, the 7th August 1926.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules regulating the grant by local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India, published with the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, as subsequently amended:—

(1) In rules 30 (1) and 45 and in Schedule C for the words "natural petroleum" the words "natural petroleum (including natural gas)" shall be substituted.

(2) In Schedule A of Part IV, for the item "Natural Petroleum" the following shall be substituted:—

" Natural Petroleum	... 5 per cent. on the well-head value (convertible at the option of the local Government to an equivalent charge per 40 gallons to be fixed annually) subject to a minimum of 8 annas per 40 gallons.
Natural Gas	... If sold by the licensee or lessee or if utilized by him for any other purpose than the production of natural petroleum or natural gas—5 per cent. on the well-head value. On gas converted into gasoline the well-head value shall be calculated on the volume of gasoline manufactured: it shall be deemed to be equivalent to the selling value of the gasoline less the cost of manufacture and the royalty shall be subject to a minimum of 8 annas per 40 gallons of gasoline manufactured. Provided that the 5 per cent. royalty rate shall be convertible at the option of the local Government to an equivalent charge per 40 gallons of gasoline (not being less than 8 annas) or per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, as the case may be, to be fixed annually."

Ordered that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

A. G. CLOW,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 14th August 1926.

No. 66-S. (4).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 727 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict. Ch. 60), the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Wireless Telegraphy Inspectors at Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon to be Surveyors of Ships for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 14th August 1926.

No. 221T. (2).—The report of the Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the ship-building industry was published for general information on Friday, the 13th August.

2. The Government of India accept the finding of the Tariff Board that the ship-building industry in India does not require protection, except in so far as it is affected by the protective duties on iron and steel.

They also agree with the Board that the duty on ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation when imported in parts, should be 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, subject to a minimum of Rs. 35 per ton on protected iron and steel.

3. But as the Board have pointed out, this minimum rate is based on the existing rates of duty, and may require modification as a result of the statutory enquiry into the iron and steel industry which is now in progress. The Government of India, therefore, have decided to postpone legislation to give effect to the Board's present recommendation until the result of the statutory enquiry is known. Meanwhile, however, they have decided to exempt, by notification under section 23, Sea Customs Act, the iron and steel in ships and other vessels imported for inland and harbour navigation from so much of the protective duties as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* or Rs. 35 per ton, whichever is higher.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, and the Secretary, Tariff Board.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

G. L. CORBETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1926.

No. F.-508-26.—*Erratum.*—In the Home Department notification No. F.-215-23-Public, dated the 31st May 1923, regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ, under the heading "Full Dress" in the description of Civil Uniform
delete the entry "Coat for 3rd and 5th Classes—

The same as for Levee Dress"

and after the entry "Buttons—Gilt, mounted, The Royal Arms with supporters"

add the following :—

"Coat and buttons for 3rd and 5th classes—

The same as for Levee Dress".

H. G. HAIG,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th August 1926.

No. 15F-16.—In column 1 (3) of the schedule annexed to the Notification No. 15-2F-16, dated the 19th January 1921, specifying the local authorities to whom Chaukidari rate is payable by the Administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway, substitute "VIII.—Diamond Harbour" and "VI.—Netra" for existing entries against Diamond Harbour police-station and "XL.—Usti" "XII.—Sangrampore", "XIII.—Magrahat", "IV.—Dhemua" and "V.—Multi" for the existing entries against Magrahat police-station opposite the entry "24-Parganas" in column 1 (1).

No. 15F-1-16.—In column 1 (3) of the schedule annexed to the Notification No. 15-7F-16, dated 19th January 1921, specifying the local authorities to whom Chaukidari rate is payable by the Administration of the Kalighat-Falta Railway, substitute "II.—Falta", "IV.—Debipore", "V.—Harindanga" and "VI.—Banganagar" for the existing entries against Falta police-station in column 1 (2).

P. H. MAFLIN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th August 1926.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1043.—The Reverend James Russel Robson, M.A., is appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, with effect from the 1st May 1926.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1048.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the date specified :—

*Lieutenants to be Captains.**1st Battalion, The East Indian Railway Regiment.*

Willfred Benjamin Haughton, V.D. Dated the 1st August 1925.
Hill Cecil Wallace. Dated the 1st January 1926.
Alexander MacDonald. Dated the 5th January 1926.
Arthur Vincent Venables, M.C. Dated the 13th February 1926.
Alexander Melidore Hunter. Dated the 1st April 1926.
Percy Harold Galvin. Dated the 1st April 1926.
Herbert Gordon Emmerson. Dated the 1st April 1926.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

Ivan Terence St. Clair Pringle. Dated the 1st April 1926.
Charles Stuart Ritchie. Dated the 1st April 1926.
Robert William Taylor. Dated the 1st April 1926.

Arthur Robert Gundry. Dated the 1st April 1926.
Edward Alfred Sims. Dated the 1st April 1926.
William Hugh Gorton. Dated the 1st April 1926.

* * * * *
The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.

Captain to be Major.

Edward Charles Joseph Gahan, v.d. Dated the 1st April 1926.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Frederick John Foxlee, M.C. Dated the 12th February 1926.
Raymond Arundell Leakey. Dated the 14th April 1926.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Emanuel Tyers. Dated the 20th December 1925.
Gerald Thomson Grafton. Dated the 20th January 1926.
Robert Montgomery Fergus. Dated the 14th April 1926.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1055.—Captain Horace Sullivan Digby Lloyd is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion to the 1st Battalion, The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, with effect from the 1st July 1926.

CANTONMENTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1056.—Captain A. P. Keelan, Indian Army, Executive Officer, Cantonments Department, is transferred from Barrackpore and Dum Dum Cantonments to Mandalay Cantonment, with effect from the 16th July 1926, *vice* Captain H. T. Ridlington, Indian Army Service Corps, vacated.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th August 1926.

No. 411G.—With reference to notification No. 291-G., dated the 29th June 1926, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. D. W. Maher as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th August 1926.

No. F.-4-III-26C.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 14 (9) of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the name of the following candidate, who has been declared to be elected as a member of the said Council *vice* the Honourable Raja Pramada Nath Roy, of Dighapatia deceased, by the constituency mentioned opposite his name, is hereby published :—

Name.

Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri.

Constituency.

East Bengal (non-Muhammadan).

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th August 1926.

No. D.-3004 F.E.—Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General in India, has been granted leave on average pay for one month and one day with effect from the 2nd September 1926.

R. DOUGLAS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th August 1926.

No. F.-628-26.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowances for five months, with effect from the 8th November 1926.

H. G. HAIG,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th August 1926.

No. F.-3-XIII-26-C.-I.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, of his office of Member of the Council of State.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th August 1926.

No. F.-326—4-26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

For clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 24, of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(b) In the case of outlay incurred after the financial year 1916-17, at the average rate of interest paid by the Governor General in Council during the financial year preceding that in which the work in question is handed over to the Local Government, on loans raised in the open market during the period from the end of 1916-17 to the beginning of the year in which the work is handed over.”

(This amendment takes effect from the 1st April 1921.)

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th August 1926.

No. 4920-M.—In the revised Viceregal Private Entree List published in this office notification No. 2624-M., dated the 29th April 1926, under the heading "Local Governments and Administrations" for the entry

"All officers of the Secretariat ranking in and above article 46 of the Warrant of Precedence."

Substitute

"All officers ranking in and above article 40 of the Warrant of Precedence".

By command,

C. O. HARVEY, LT.-COLONEL,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st August 1926.

No. 417-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. G. Dixon, O.B.E., as Honorary Consul for Ecuador at Calcutta.

The 25th August 1926.

No. 428-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. L. B. Tucker as Honorary Vice-Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th August 1926.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1109.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion.

To be Lieutenant.

Francis Edward Musgrave. Dated 8th May 1926.

* * * * *

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th August 1926.

No. D-3229 F.E.—The services of Mr. R. Douglas, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 8th September 1926, or such other date as he may be relieved from his duties.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 19th August 1926.

No. D-1943-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96D (1) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council held on the 13th day of April 1926, has made the following rules to regulate the pay, powers, duties and conditions of employment of the Auditor-General:—

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1926.

No. 436.

INDIA.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RULES, DATED APRIL 13TH, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, UNDER SECTION 96D (1) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Auditor-General's Rules.
(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on January 4, 1921.
2. In these rules—
 - (a) "Accounts" includes accounts of stores and stock, as well as accounts of money transactions;
 - (b) "Audit Officer" means any officer of the Indian Audit Department who exercises audit functions;
 - (c) "Finance and Revenue Accounts of India" means the accounts prescribed in section 26 of the Act;
 - (d) "Indian Audit Department" means the officers and establishments subordinate to the Auditor-General, which are employed upon the compilation and audit of accounts of Government transactions in India;
 - (e) "Principal Auditor" means the head of an office of accounts or of audit or of both who is immediately subordinate to the Auditor-General;
 - (f) "The Act" means the Government of India Act.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Pay and General.

3. The pay of the Auditor-General shall be Rs. 5,000 a month.
4. The Auditor-General, on vacating his office, shall not be eligible to hold any other post under the Crown in India.

Leave.

5. The Auditor-General shall be entitled to leave on the conditions laid down in section 96B of the Act and the rules in force thereunder for other officers in the civil service of the Crown in India, or, if he was not prior to his appointment, in the service of the Crown in India, on such conditions as may be prescribed at the time of his appointment by the Secretary of State in Council.

Pension.

6. The Auditor-General's service for pension shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 96B of the Act and the rules in force thereunder for other persons in the civil service of the Crown in India.

7. The amount of the Auditor-General's pension shall, if he was, prior to his appointment, in the service of the Crown in India, be calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 96B of the Act and the rules in force thereunder for the service to which he belonged, and otherwise in accordance with such terms as the Secretary of State in Council may fix in the case of each person appointed.

PROVISION FOR A TEMPORARY VACANCY OR ABSENCE FROM DUTY.

8. In the case of a temporary vacancy in the post of Auditor-General, or of the absence of an Auditor-General from duty, the Governor-General in Council shall have power to appoint an officiating Auditor-General. The salary of such officer shall be fixed in accordance with the rules in force under section 96B of the Act regulating the salary of an officiating officer.

DUTIES AND POWERS.*General.*

9. Subject to any general or special orders of the Secretary of State in Council, the Auditor-General shall be—

- (i) the final audit authority in India; and
- (ii) responsible for the efficiency of the audit of expenditure in India from the revenues of India.

He shall further be, to the extent authorised by these rules, the administrative head of the Indian Audit Department.

10. The Auditor-General shall have authority—

- (i) to inspect, either personally or through any audit officer, any Government office of accounts in India;
- (ii) to arrange for test audit in any Government office of accounts;
- (iii) subject to any orders of the Secretary of State in Council prescribing the nature and extent of the audit to be applied to specified classes of expenditure, to frame rules in all matters pertaining to audit, particularly in respect of the method and extent of audit and the raising and pursuance of objections.

Duties and Powers as regards Audit.

11. (a) The Auditor-General, without prejudice to his other audit functions, is responsible that audit is conducted with reference to the following canons, namely :—

- (1) Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.
- (2) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues should be expended on those objects only for which, as provided by rules made under the Act, money may be so borrowed. If the money is utilised on works which are not productive, arrangements should be made for the amortisation of the debt.
- (3) No authority should exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.
- (4) Government revenues should not be utilised for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community unless—
 - (i) the amount of expenditure involved is insignificant, or
 - (ii) a claim for the amount could be enforced in a court of law, or
 - (iii) the expenditure is in pursuance of a recognised policy or custom.
- (5) No authority should sanction any expenditure which is likely to involve at a later date expenditure beyond its own powers of sanction.
- (6) The amount of allowances, such as travelling allowances, granted to meet expenditure of a particular type, should be so regulated that the allowances are not on the whole a profit to the recipients.

(b) The Auditor-General, or any principal auditor should bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government as the case may be, any breach of one of these canons.

12. The Auditor-General shall, if so required by the Governor-General in Council—

- (i) arrange for the audit of the accounts of the receipts of revenue of any Government department, the accounts, of any public or *quasi*-public body, or any other accounts, although they may not relate directly to the receipt and expenditure of Government moneys; and
- (ii) arrange for the audit of stores or stock in the possession of an officer or a department of Government, and for the audit of grants of land and alienations of land revenue.

13. If the Auditor-General considers it desirable that the whole or any part of the audit applied to Government accounts shall be conducted in the offices in which these accounts originate, he may require that these accounts, together with all books, papers and writings having relation thereto, shall at all convenient times be made available in those offices for inspection by his audit officers.

14. When an objection taken in the course of audit cannot be adjusted by a principal auditor in consultation with the authorities concerned, the Auditor-General may either instruct the principal auditor to withdraw the objection or require the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government concerned to obtain the requisite sanction, or in default, to recover the amount under objection:

Provided that—

- (i) if the objection to any expenditure is based solely on the ground that such expenditure contravenes one of the canons set out in Rule 11 above, the Auditor-General or principal auditor shall withdraw such objection at the request of the Finance Department of the Government concerned if the Finance Department states that the breach of the canon and the action taken thereon by the Government will be reported as soon as possible to the Committee on Public Accounts and
- (ii) if the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, orders in writing that the recovery of the amount under objection shall be foregone, the Auditor-General or principal auditor shall withdraw such objection, but may require that the action taken shall be reported as soon as possible to the Committee on Public Accounts.

15. (1) The Auditor-General shall, on such dates as he may prescribe, obtain from each principal auditor, and from any officers of the Indian Audit Department to whom he may entrust this duty, Audit and Appropriation Reports reviewing the results of the audit conducted by and under such officer during the past financial year. Any officer of Government may be called upon to provide any information necessary for the preparation of these reports, which shall be in such form and shall deal with such matters as the Auditor-General may prescribe. On receipt of these reports the Auditor-General shall transmit them to the Governor-General in Council or to the Finance Department of the Local Government concerned with such comments as he may think fit.

(2) The Auditor-General shall forward to the Secretary of State through the Governor-General in Council the several reports dealing with the total expenditure in India in each year with his detailed comments on each report, and may also offer such further comments of a general nature as he may think fit.

16. (1) The Auditor-General may on his own motion, and shall on reference being made to him by the Governor-General in Council or by a Local Government, review any audit decision of any audit officer, and, if he thinks fit, overrule it.

(2) The Auditor-General may dispense with a previous reference to the Secretary of State in Council, otherwise required by the rules regarding sanction to expenditure from time to time in force, in cases where, in his opinion, the failure to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council involves a breach of the letter rather than of the spirit of the rules.

17. The Auditor-General shall have power to require that any books, papers or writings relating to the accounts audited by the Audit Department shall be sent for inspection by him or by any other officer of the Indian Audit Department: provided that—

- (i) if the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, certifies that the documents in question are secret, the Auditor-General or officer, as the case may be, shall accept, in lieu of such documents and as a correct account of the facts stated therein, a statement certified by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government; and
- (ii) if the documents are confidential, the officer, to whom they are made over shall be responsible for preventing disclosure of their contents.

Duties and powers as regards accounts.

18. The Auditor-General shall compile the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council and shall send them to the Governor-General in Council for transmission to the Secretary of State in Council. He may call upon any Government officer to furnish any information in such form as may be required for the completion of these accounts.

19. The Auditor-General shall have power to prescribe the forms in which accounts shall be kept in audit offices: provided that no change which will affect the form of the Finance and Revenue Accounts shall be made without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

Minor changes of detail, such as the opening of new minor heads, alterations affecting minor or detailed heads, and the like, are not changes "affecting the form of the Finance and Revenue Accounts" within the meaning of this rule.

20. If a doubt or a dispute arises as to the major head under which a particular minor head, or as to the minor head under which a particular detailed head should be included, it shall be decided by the Auditor-General.

21. The Auditor-General shall prepare in each year a review of the balances in the books maintained by the audit departments and shall send it to the Governor-General in Council for submission to the Secretary of State in Council.

22. The Auditor-General shall have power to determine the form in which officers rendering accounts to the Indian Audit Department shall render such accounts and in which the initial accounts, from which the accounts so rendered are compiled or on which they are based, shall be maintained.

23. The Auditor-General shall supply, or shall arrange that officers subordinate to him supply, any information required by the Governor-General in Council or by a Local Government which can be derived from the accounts maintained in the offices under his control.

24. The Auditor-General shall arrange that such assistance as may be required shall be rendered by the officers of the Indian Audit Department to the Governor-General in Council, the Local Governments and other authorities in the preparation of their annual budget estimates.

25. If in any case the Secretary of State in Council has declared that the maintenance of the provincial accounts of a specified province or of the accounts of any department of the central Government is transferred to an authority other than the Auditor-General, the duties and powers of the Auditor-General in relation to the accounts of such province or department shall be as follows:—

- (i) The officers and establishments employed upon such maintenance shall not be subordinate to him.
- (ii) He shall be responsible for the inclusion of the accounts in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India.
- (iii) He shall have power to prescribe the form in which and the time or times at which the accounts shall be submitted to him for audit and for inclusion in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India.
- (iv) He shall exercise the powers and perform the duties prescribed by Rules 20 and 21.
- (v) He shall not be bound by the provisions of Rules 23 and 24.

Powers of Expenditure.

26. The Auditor-General shall exercise no powers of incurring expenditure without previous sanction other than such powers as may be delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council.

27. The Governor-General in Council shall arrange that sanctions to expenditure accorded by the Auditor-General shall be audited by some officer unconnected with the audit departments in India.

Administrative Powers over the Indian Audit Department.

28. The Auditor-General may—

- (i) in the case of officers of the Indian Audit Department of any class lower than Class I, transfer, suspend or degrade any such officer, withhold from him any increment or increments of pay, and grant him any leave that may be admissible under rule, and may delegate to any officer of the Indian Audit Department the power of granting such leave;
- (ii) in the case of officers in Class I of the Indian Audit Department, grant any such officer any leave that may be admissible under rule, and, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, transfer any such officer.

29. The Auditor-General may sanction the grant to any officer of the Indian Audit Department of such pension as is admissible under section 96B of the Act and the rules in force thereunder.

30. The Auditor-General may dismiss from service any officer of the Indian Audit Department other than an officer appointed thereto by the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council.

31. Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to affect any right of appeal which any officer of the Indian Audit Department may possess under the Act or rules made thereunder or under any general or special orders of the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council.

REPEAL.

32. The Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96D of the Act on January 4, 1921, as subsequently amended, are hereby repealed.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Secretary to the Government of India (off.).

RESOLUTIONS.

Simla, the 13th August 1926.

No. F-182-C.S.R.-26.—With reference to Finance Department Resolution No. F-276-Ex.-25, dated the 1st April 1926, it is hereby declared that the current rate of exchange, as defined in article 343, Account Code, will be adopted for the conversion of sterling overseas pay into rupees for the purpose of calculating average emoluments for pension. This decision will take effect from the 1st April 1924.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 19th August 1926.

No. F-252 C.S.R.-26.—With reference to the ruling embodied in this department Resolution No. 1260-C.S.R., dated the 21st December 1921, the question has been raised as to the extent to which leave on average pay alternating with deputation out of India counts for pension. The Governor-General in Council has decided that the leave on average pay in such circumstances should not be split up into different periods separated by deputation but treated as one continuous spell of leave and not more than four months in all should count for pension.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Secretary to the Government of India (off.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 21st August 1926.

No. 29.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), all articles of merchandise, not being goods produced or manufactured in British India, which have been taken out of the country by *bona fide* commercial travellers on behalf of firms doing business in British India or sent by post or otherwise, by such firms "on approval", without obtaining a drawback of duty, and are subsequently re-imported; and further, to exempt from one-eighth of the duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, all such articles which, being of foreign production or manufacture, have been taken or sent out of British India in the manner and for the purpose aforesaid, after obtaining a drawback of seven-eighths of the duty, and subsequently re-imported: Provided, in either case—

- (i) that prior to export such goods have been submitted to the customs authorities for examination and a list giving such particulars as the Collector of Customs may require has been deposited in the Custom House;
- (ii) that the goods have been re-imported within one year from the date of their exportation, or within such further period not exceeding three years from such date as the Collector of Customs, on sufficient cause being shown, may in any case determine, and
- (iii) that the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs with reference to the list above mentioned.

This notification will take effect from the 23rd August 1926.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

SHIPPING.

• *Simla, the 16th August 1926.*

No. 169-S. (3).—The following Order in Council, dated the 28th June 1926, providing for a recognition of the tonnage particulars shown on the Certificates of Registry or other national papers issued to Portuguese ships, is published for general information:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of June 1926.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60), it is enacted that whenever it appears to His Majesty the King in Council that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, His Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in His Majesty's Dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by the Government of Portugal and are now in force in that country:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Portuguese Tonnage Order, 1926.
2. Portuguese ships, the certificates of registry or other national papers of which are dated on or after the 5th July 1924, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

G. L. CORBETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 13th August 1926.

No. 1541.—In consequence of a vacancy caused by the retirement of a nominated member under rule 3 (a) of the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, the following has been nominated to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, with effect from the 17th May 1926:—

By the Indore Darbar—

Mr. K. G. Reshimwale, Subha of Rambura Bhanpura.

J. W. BHORE,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd September 1926.

Part II.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1151.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by section 281 of the said Act:—

(a) In rule 4—

Amendments.

- (i) in clause (ii) omit "and",
- (ii) to clause (iii) add " and ", and
- (iii) after clause (iii) insert

" (iv) every transfer of occupation between departments of the Government of India, Local Governments and railway administrations."

- (b) In clause (2) of rule 8 after "occupied or used by" insert "or is under the control of".

- (c) In rule 10 after the words "in the cantonment" add " except land in Class B (2) which is used or occupied or under the control of a local Government".

- (d) In the proviso to rule 12 for "any Department of the Government" read "any Department of the Government of India", and at the end of the rule after the full stop into a semi-colon and add:—

" provided also that the management of any land in Class B (2) which is used or occupied or under the control of a local Government shall vest in the local Government."

- (e) Insert the following clause after clause (24) of rule 13:—

"Miscellaneous Leases

... (24-A) A Cantonment Authority may grant a lease of land in Class 'B' (4) or (5) for any purpose not otherwise covered by these rules, provided that the previous sanction of the Government of India, or of such other authority as the Government of India may appoint for this purpose, be obtained to the terms on which the land is offered and to the form of the lease."

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd September 1926.

No. F.-26-X/26-4.—Whereas a resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 1st September 1926, after not less than one month's notice of intention to move the same, recommending that the sex disqualification for election and nomination as Members of the Legislative Assembly should be removed in respect of women generally ;

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the directions contained in the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 5 and the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 22 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, is pleased to make the following regulations, namely :—

REGULATIONS.

1. No woman who is not by reason of her sex disqualified for election as a member of the Legislative Council of a Governor's Province shall by reason only of her sex be disqualified for election to the Legislative Assembly by any constituency in that Province.
2. No woman shall be disqualified by reason only of her sex for election to the Legislative Assembly by the Delhi constituency or the Ajmer-Merwara constituency.
3. No woman shall be disqualified by reason only of her sex for nomination to the Legislative Assembly.

W. T. M. WRIGHT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 2nd September 1926.

No. F.-117/26.—The services of Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th August 1926.

POLICE.

Simla, the 29th April 1926.

No. F.-21-XXVII-26.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

In the first column of Schedule I to the said rules, for sub-clause (i) of clause (h) of entry (6), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(h) (i) The Tazimi Istihrardars and the non-Tazimi Sanadi Istihrardars of Ajmer-Merwara".

H. G. HAIG,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 9th September 1926.

No. F.70-26.—The following amendment to the High Court Judges (India) Rules, 1922, has been approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and is published for general information:—

“At the end of Rule 35 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Provided that if any persons (other than four servants) accompany a Judge in his reserved accommodation, fares shall be payable by him on their account, and, if full tariff rates have been paid for the accommodation, shall be credited to Government.”

No. F.565-26.—The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, Kt., of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 22nd November 1926.

H. G. HAIG,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th September 1926.

Part B.

APPOINTMENT.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1166.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Izat, C.I.E., is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Assam Bengal Railway Battalion, and is granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Auxiliary Force, India, while holding that appointment, with effect from the 1st July 1926.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1173.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

*The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.
James Woolley. Dated 22nd January 1926.*

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th September 1926.

No. 481-H.—The following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, which have been recently revised by Command of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, are published for general information. These Regulations supersede all those hitherto in force on the subject:—

A

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. IT is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty in the Service of the Crown shall accept and wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either:

- (a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or
- (b) By restricted permission conveyed through the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

2. When permission is given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, the Insignia of the Foreign Order may be worn at all times and without any restriction.

When restricted permission is given the Insignia may only be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases:—

For a Decoration conferred—

On an Officer in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces lent to a Foreign Government; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces attached by His Majesty's Government to a Foreign Navy, Army or Air Force during hostilities; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

Red Cross and kindred services will only be regarded as "valuable" for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and when the Decoration for the wearing of which permission is sought has been conferred by an Allied State.

4. Restricted permission is particularly contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character, but will also be granted for Decorations conferred on other exceptional occasions when in the public interest it is deemed expedient that they should be accepted.

5. Restricted permission will generally be given for Decorations conferred in the following cases, but, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, will not necessarily be limited to these cases :—

(1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited ;

(Note.—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

(2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States.

(3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding Funeral, or similar occasion ; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions.

Restricted permission will not be given to—

(a) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving ;

(b) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres ;

(c) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject in the Service of the Crown the Insignia of an Order must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through his Diplomatic Representative at the Court of St. James.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

9. A British subject in the Service of the Crown who has received the Royal permission, full or restricted, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, will, on application, receive permission to accept and wear the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order.

Medals.

10. Medals conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land may be accepted and worn without His Majesty's special permission.

11. Other Medals, with the exceptions specified below, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

12. In the case of medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted in the conditions laid down in Rule 3 above.

13. Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear Medals, other than Medals for saving life, conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

14. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces if serving with a Foreign Army, Navy or Air Force with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military, Naval or Air Attachés or Officers and other ranks and ratings officially attached to Foreign Armies, Navies or Air Forces during hostilities.

15. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Such cases will be judged on their merits, and the circumstances in which the Medal may be worn will be specified in the Letter conveying His Majesty's permission.

General.

16. The term "person in the Service of the Crown" includes persons in receipt of a salary from Public Funds, or holding a Royal Commission in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates, or Possessions.

17. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

B

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.*Orders.*

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty shall wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(b) By restricted permission conveyed through the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

2. When permission is given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, the Insignia of Foreign Order may be worn at all times and without any restriction.

When restricted permission is given the Insignia may only be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse conveying the Royal sanction.

3. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is designed to meet cases in which the Decoration has been earned by valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Such service must have been both of manifest and substantial value to the Head of the State or State concerned and not inconsistent with British interests; and must have been rendered within the period of five years immediately preceding the notification of the Decoration to His Majesty's Government as prescribed under Rule 5.

4. Restricted permission is particularly contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or a less complimentary character, but will also be granted for Decorations conferred on other exceptional occasions, when in the public interest it is deemed expedient that they should be accepted.

5. Both in the case of full and of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall be under no obligation to consider applications for permission unless the desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an order is notified to him before the Order is conferred, either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

8. A British subject who has received the Royal permission, full or restricted, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, will, on application, receive permission to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order.

9. These Resolutions apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Decorations conferred by Private Societies and Decorations of a purely academic nature, and all Decorations not being Orders of Chivalry, may be accepted without His Majesty's permission, but must not be worn.

Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such a high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry.

Medals.

10. Medals, with the exceptions specified below, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission to wear is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not to be worn.

11. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State may be accepted and worn without His Majesty's special permission.

12. Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear Medals, other than Medals for saving life, conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

13. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

General.

14. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

The 15th September 1926.

No. 485-I.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 280-I, dated the 21st June 1926, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the following further units of the Indian State Forces to be units desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

Baria.

The Subhag Risala.

Bikaner.

Bikaner Motor Machine Gun Sections.

Datia.

Govind Infantry, Datia, "B" Company.

Dhrangadhra.

Dhrangadhra Body Guard.

Jind.

Jind (2nd Line) Infantry.

Mandi.

Mandi Jogindar Lancers.
Mandi Jogindar Lufantry.

Mudhol.

Mudhol Sajjan Singh Infantry.

Rajpipla.

Rajpipla Body Guard.

Sachin.

Sachin Body Guard.

Tehri-Garhwal.

Tehri-Garhwal Narendra Pioneers.

2. In the notification specified in the first column of the annexed schedule the entries specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof are hereby cancelled :—

SCHEDULE.

Notifications.

Entries.

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department notification No. 1150-217-I., dated the 17th July 1923.

Baria.—The Subhak Risala.

Sachin.—Sachin Lancers.

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department notification No. 8-I., dated the 13th August 1923. *Dhrangadhra*.—Dhrangadhra Cavalry. *Mandi*.—Jogendar Cavalry. Jogendar Infantry.

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department notification No. 416-I., dated the 26th August 1924. *Rajpipla*.—Rajpipla Lancers.

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department notification No. 343-I., dated the 6th July 1925. *Tehri-Garhwal*.—Tehri Narendra Pioneers.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September 1926.

PART B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1205.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

The Eastern Bengal Company.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Montague Smith. Dated 7th March 1926.

* * * * *

The Calcutta Scottish.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Malcolm Dowson. Dated 19th June 1926.

* * * * *

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1213.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

* * * * *

1st Battalion, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.

Captain Frederick Selby Hughes. Dated 9th August 1926.

* * * * *

The Calcutta Scottish.

Lieutenant Alexander Jolliffe. Dated 21st July 1926.

* * * * *

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

No. 1216.—Second-Lieutenant Geoffrey Byron is transferred from the Calcutta Presidency Battalion to No. III (Rangoon) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, with effect from the 6th July 1926.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th September 1926.

No. F.-43-XI/26-A.—The following notification by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, dated the 15th September 1926, is published for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 63D of the Government of India Act, 1, Edward Frederick Lindley, Baron Irwin, hereby dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

IRWIN,

*Viceroy and Governor General.**The 15th September 1926.*

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 16th September 1926.

No. F.-628/26.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted leave for five months with effect from the 8th November 1926, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Greaves, Kt.

H. G. HAIG,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th September 1926.

No. F.-29-I.-F.E.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information with reference to the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. D.-1943-A., dated the 19th August 1926 :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-D-(1) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 29th day of June 1926, hereby makes the following amendment of the Auditor-General's Rules, namely :—

For clause (2) of Rules 16 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) The Auditor-General may condone an omission to make a previous reference to the Secretary of State in Council which was required by any rule or order from time to time in force, prescribing the cases in which the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to expenditure is to be obtained, in cases where, when the question comes before him in audit, the failure to obtain the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council has involved, in his opinion, a breach of the letter rather than the spirit of the rule or order."

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 9th September 1926.

No. 1784.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, namely :—

In rule 3 of the said rules, for the words "date on which his nomination or appointment is notified in the *Gazette of India*" the words "1st of April of the year in which he is appointed" shall be substituted.

J. W. BHORE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMPANY LAW.

Simla, the 11th September 1926.

No. 426-T. (2).—In pursuance of section 249 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6161-26, dated the 22nd July 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in place of the fees specified in items Nos. 5 and 7, respectively, of Parts I and II of Table B in the First Schedule of the said Act, the following reduced fees shall be paid to the Registrar in respect of the matters hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

For filing returns of allotments prescribed by section 104 of the said Act—

	Rs. A. P.
In cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted does not exceed Rs. 25	0 4 0
In cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50	0 8 0
In cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 75	0 12 0
In cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted exceeds Rs. 75 but does not exceed Rs. 100	1 0 0
In cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted exceeds Rs. 100	3 0 0

For filing any other document required or authorised by the said Act or Rules made thereunder, other than the Memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding up, three rupees.

G. L. CORBETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th September 1926.

No. M.-1055 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), and in supersession of the rules published with the marginally noted notifications and of all notifications amending those rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following regulations, the same having been previously published as required by sub section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

(1) Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification, No. 864-68-20, dated the 10th March 1901.

(2) Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification, No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906.

(3) Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification, No. 11793-108, dated the 30th December 1908.

(4) Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour Notification, No. M.-198, dated the 14th April 1924.

Regulations for Coal Mines.

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926.
- (2) They shall apply only in respect of coal mines.
2. In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "the Act" means the Indian Mines Act, 1923;

(b) "the District Magistrate," in relation to any mine, means the District Magistrate of the district in which the mine is situated;

Provided that in the case of a mine which is situated partly in one district and partly in another, the District Magistrate for the purposes of these regulations shall be the District Magistrate authorised in this behalf by the local Government;

(c) "Form" means a Form as set out in the Schedule;

(d) "Schedule" means the Schedule to these regulations.

CHAPTER I.

RETURNS, NOTICES AND RECORDS.

3. (1) On or before the tenth day of every month, the owner, agent or manager of every mine shall send to the Chief Inspector a correct return in Form I of all raisings and despatches during the preceding calendar month.

(2) On or before the twenty-first day of January in each year the owner, agent or manager of every mine shall forward to the District Magistrate and to the Chief Inspector annual returns in respect of the preceding year in Forms II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII.

(3) If any mine is abandoned or the working of any mine has been discontinued over a period exceeding three months or if a change occurs in the ownership of any mine, the returns required by sub-regulation (2) shall be submitted within one month from the date of abandonment or change of ownership or within four months from the date of discontinuance :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by order in writing extend the period for the submission of such returns up to any date not later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which they relate :

Provided further that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to authorise the submission of any return later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which it relates.

4. The notice required by section 14 of the Act shall be furnished in duplicate, and shall specify the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and, in the case of a new mine, the date on which it was opened. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

5. When a mine or seam has been abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding two months, the owner of the mine shall, within one month after the abandonment or within seven days after the expiry of the said period, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector notice in writing specifying the name and situation of the mine, the name and address of the owner, and the date and cause of the abandonment or discontinuance.

6. When a mine or seam is re-opened after abandonment or discontinuance, the owner, agent or manager shall, within one month after the date of the re-opening, send to the District Magistrate notice in writing in duplicate specifying the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and the date of the re-opening. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

7. When a change occurs in the name of, or in the ownership of, a mine, notice in writing of the change and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the change.

8. When any new appointment is made of an agent or manager of a mine, or any change of address of any agent or manager occurs, notice of the appointment or change and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the appointment or change.

9. When the ownership of a mine is transferred, the previous owner or his agent or manager shall make over to the new owner all plans, books and other records required to be kept under the Act, and all correspondence relevant to the working of the mine with the Department of Mines and other Government departments.

10. If the owner, agent or manager of any mine intends to conduct or extend any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public work in respect of which this regulation is applicable by reason of any general or special order of the Local Government under clause (u) of section 29 of the Act, he shall, not less than sixty days before commencing such operations, give notice of his intention to the Chief Inspector and also, in the case of a railway, to the Railway Administration concerned, or in the case of any such public work as aforesaid, to such authority as the Local Government may by general or special order direct.

11. If the operations in respect of which notice is given under regulation 10 are not commenced within twelve months from the expiry of the period of sixty days therein referred to, the notice shall be held to have lapsed and the provisions of that regulation shall apply as if no such notice had been given.

12. The notice to be given under regulation 10 shall specify the position of the workings of the mine in relation to the railway or public work in question, the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the intended new operations, and the limits to which it is proposed to carry the said operations, and shall include a plan showing the existing and the intended mining operations in so far as they affect the railway or public work in question.

13. When any accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion, ignition, outbreak of fire or irruption of water occurs in or about a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall forthwith

inform the Inspector by telephone or telegraph, and shall also, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, explosion, ignition, outbreak or irruption, send notice thereof in Form IX to the District Magistrate, or to the Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

14. If death results from any injury already reported as serious under regulation 13, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall, within twenty-four hours of his being informed of the death, send notice thereof to the District Magistrate or to the Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

CHAPTER II.

PLANS.

15. (1) All plans prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall—

- (a) bear the name of the mine and of the owner;
- (b) show the scale together with the magnetic meridian and the date of the latter;
- (c) be properly inked on durable paper, or on tracing cloth; and
- (d) be on a scale of 100 feet to the inch:

Provided that where plans have been prepared on any other scale before the passing of these regulations, it shall not be necessary to re-draw the plans unless the Chief Inspector by order in writing expressly so directs.

(2) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall keep a plan of the workings of the mine. The position of the workings at the time of the last survey shall be shown by a dotted line drawn through the ends of the working; such dotted line shall be marked with the date of the last survey. The plan shall also show all shaft and incline openings, all goaves, the boundaries of the underground leasehold, where possible, and all important features within the boundaries, such as railways, roads, rivers, streams and reservoirs which overlie any part of the workings or any point within 600 feet of any part of the workings measured on the horizontal plane; also the general direction and rate of dip of the strata, the depth of every shaft, a section of the seam being worked and the position of all faults and dykes with the amount and direction of their throw. There shall be a separate plan of the workings of each seam, and of each separate section of each seam.

(3) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall also keep a separate tracing of a surface plan showing all surface features referred to in sub-regulation (2), and in addition all buildings and erections on the surface and within the boundaries which overlie the workings of the mine or any point within 600 feet of the workings measured on the horizontal plane.

(4) The plans required by this regulation shall be maintained up to date within six months; and shall be kept in the office at the mine.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to apply to any mine in which the workings do not extend under the super-jacent ground, or to any mine in which excavation is being made for prospecting purposes only:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may direct that the regulation shall apply to any such mine to such extent as he may think fit.

16. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall at any time on the request of the Chief Inspector or of any Inspector produce to him at the office at the mine such plans and sections, and also, on the like request, mark on such plans and sections the then state of the workings of the mine; and the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plans and the sections, and for official purposes to make or have a copy made of any part thereof respectively.

17. Where any mine or seam is abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding one year, the person who was the owner of the mine at the time of the abandonment or discontinuance shall, within three months after the abandonment or within fifteen months after the discontinuance of working, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector accurate plans and sections of the workings of the mine or seam up to the time of the abandonment or discontinuance, showing the pillars of coal remaining unworked and all other features required in compliance with these regulations, or a true and accurate copy of the same:

Provided that if a change of ownership occurs after the abandonment or discontinuance and before the expiry of the three months or the fifteen months aforesaid, as the case may be, such plans and sections shall be sent forthwith.

18. After the expiry of ten years from the date of abandonment or discontinuance of working in any mine or seam or, where the consent of the owner of the mine for the time being has been obtained, prior to the expiry of the said period, the Chief Inspector may, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, permit any person having an interest in the said mine or seam to inspect the plan or section of such mine or seam sent to him in accordance with the provisions of regulation 17; and he may further, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, supply to any such person copies of the like plan or section.

19. The Governor General in Council may direct that after such date as he may appoint in this behalf the plans required to be kept under regulation 15 or to be sent under regulation 17 shall be prepared by or under the supervision of a surveyor who has been granted a surveyor's certificate under these regulations.

CHAPTER III.

MINE OFFICIALS.

20. For the purposes of this chapter every system of underground workings interconnected in such a manner that communication is practicable from any one part of the system to any other part by means of underground channels shall be deemed to constitute one mine. If access from one system of underground workings to another such system is not so practicable, each such system shall be deemed to constitute a separate mine.

21. A duly qualified manager may be permitted by order in writing of the Chief Inspector to manage more than one mine, if the Chief Inspector is of opinion that the mines supervised by him are sufficiently near to one another to permit of effective supervision being exercised, and that an adequate subordinate supervising staff is maintained at each mine. The Chief Inspector may at any time, by order in writing, revoke any such permission and such order shall be final.

22. Save as provided by regulation 21 no person shall act as manager of more than one mine.

23. Save as hereinafter provided in regulation 24—

- (a) no person shall act as manager of a mine, the average monthly output of which exceeds 2,500 tons, unless he holds a first class manager's certificate granted under these regulations;
- (b) no person shall act as manager of a mine, the average monthly output of which exceeds 600 tons, unless he holds a first or second class manager's certificate granted under these regulations; and
- (c) no person shall act as the manager of a mine, the average monthly output of which does not exceed 600 tons, unless he holds a first or second class manager's certificate or a manager's permit granted under these regulations:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, direct that in the case of any such mine as is referred to in clause (b) the manager thereof shall be the holder of a first class manager's certificate granted under these regulations, and that in the case of any such mine as is referred to in clause (c) the manager thereof shall be the holder of a first or second class manager's certificate granted under these regulations:

Provided further that an appeal from any order passed by the Chief Inspector under the foregoing proviso shall lie to the Mining Board constituted under section 10 of the Act or, if no Mining Board has been so constituted for the Province in which the appellant is employed, to the Local Government and the order of the Mining Board or of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

24. (1) The Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, authorise any person, whom he may consider competent, to act as manager of any mine or mines for a specified period, notwithstanding that such person does not possess the qualifications prescribed in that behalf by regulation 23; and may by a like order revoke any such authority at any time and such order shall be final.

(2) In every mine personal supervision shall be exercised by the manager.

(3) Where by reason of absence or for any other reason the manager is unable to exercise personal supervision the owner, agent or manager shall authorise in writing a person whom he considers competent to act as manager of the mine:

Provided that—

- (a) such person holds a manager's certificate or a sirdar's certificate;
- (b) no such authorisation shall have effect for a period in excess of one month except with the previous consent of the Chief Inspector; nor without the like consent shall a second authorisation be made to take effect upon the expiry of the first;
- (c) the owner, agent or manager, as the case may be, shall send to the Chief Inspector with the least possible delay, a written notice intimating that such an authorisation has been made, and stating the reason for the authorisation, the qualifications and experience of the person authorised and the dates of the commencement and ending of the authorisation; and
- (d) the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, revoke any authority so granted, and such order shall be final.

25. The manager of every mine shall appoint in writing such number of competent persons as will be sufficient to secure a thorough supervision of all the operations in the mine and the enforcement of the requirements of the Act and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws made thereunder. He shall assign to every such person his particular duties, shall on his appointment make over to him a copy of the regulations, rules and bye-laws which affect him and shall take all possible steps to ensure that every such person understands, carries out and enforces the provisions therein contained. Copies of all appointments made by the manager shall be kept in the office at the mine.

26. Every person employed underground in a mine as an official subordinate to the manager and superior to the underground sirdar shall hold either a manager's certificate or sirdar's certificate granted under these regulations:

Provided that this regulation shall not come into force until the 1st day of January 1927.

27. With effect from such date as the Governor General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India* no person shall be employed as a surveyor in a mine unless he holds a surveyor's certificate granted under these regulations.

28. No person shall be employed as a winding engine man unless he has attained the age of 21 years; and the manager or some competent person appointed by the manager for the purpose shall, before appointing any such person, satisfy himself that such person is competent to perform the duties assigned to him.

CHAPTER IV.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, PERMITS AND AUTHORISATIONS.

29. (1) There shall be constituted a Board of Examiners for the purposes of these regulations, which shall consist of the Chief Inspector, who shall be the Chairman of the Board, and of three Members possessing technical qualifications fitting them to serve on the Board, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council for a term of three years:

Provided that on the expiry of any term for which he has been appointed, any Member shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(2) A Member of the Board of Examiners (other than the Chairman) shall receive such remuneration as the Governor General in Council may fix.

30. (1) Certificates under these regulations shall be granted by the Board of Examiners, and all decisions of the Board regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final.

(2) Certificates granted by the Board shall be valid throughout British India, and shall be of the following kinds:—

- (a) first and second class certificates of competency to manage a mine (in these regulations referred to as managers' certificates);
- (b) certificates of competency to survey the workings of a mine (in these regulations referred to as surveyors' certificates);
- (c) certificates of competency to make the inspection hereinafter required by regulation 70 (in these regulations referred to as sirdars' certificates).

31. (1) Certificates shall be granted to candidates after such examination and in such form as the Board of Examiners may prescribe.

(2) The examinations shall be held at such times and at such centres as may be fixed by the Board, and shall be conducted by local examiners who shall be appointed by the Board.

(3) The local examiners so appointed shall be subject to the orders of the Board in respect of all matters relative to the conduct of the examinations, and shall receive such remuneration as the Board, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix.

(4) The Board may make rules as to the conduct of the examinations; and shall, so far as may be practicable, provide that the standard of knowledge requisite for the grant of certificates of any particular class shall be uniform throughout British India.

(5) Every rule made by the Board under this regulation shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in such local official gazettes as the Board may direct, and, except as regards examinations held before the 1st day of March 1927, no such rule shall have effect until six months from the date on which it was first so published.

32. Full information regarding the date and place of each examination for managers' and surveyors' certificates shall be published under the orders of the Board of Examiners in such publications and at such intervals as the Board may direct, during a period of not less than three months prior to the date fixed by the Board for receiving applications.

33. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a manager's certificate unless he has gained a First Aid Certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association or other Society or Body approved by the Government of India:

Provided that if any candidate satisfies the Board of Examiners that he has not had sufficient opportunity to obtain such a certificate, the Board may admit him to the examination on such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

34. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a first class manager's certificate unless he has attained the age of 23 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than five years:

Provided that this period shall be reduced to three years in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma or certificate in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

35. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a second class manager's certificate unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than three years:

Provided that this period shall be reduced to two years in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma or certificate in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

36. The periods of practical experience in a coal mine prescribed in regulations 34 and 35 may, subject to such conditions as the Board of Examiners thinks fit, be reduced at the discretion of the Board in the case of a candidate part of whose experience has been obtained in mines other than coal mines.

37. The nature of the practical experience required of a candidate under regulations 34 and 35 shall be experience gained in one or other of the following capacities in a coal mine, namely:—

- (a) as an underground workman having direct practical experience in the work of getting coal and of stone work, timbering and repairing;
- (b) as a sirdar, deputy, overman, foreman, assistant or undermanager, or other underground official;
- (c) as a mining apprentice, mine surveyor or colliery engineer, whose practical experience has included—
 - (1) actual practical work (other than the work of mine surveying or colliery engineering) of not less than two years in the case of candidates for first class certificates, and of not less than one year in the case of candidates for second class certificates, in any part of the underground workings of a coal mine, or
 - (2) direct supervision of such work during a like period.

38. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a surveyor's certificate unless he has attained the age of 21 years and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had two years' practical experience of surveying, of which at least six months shall have been practical experience of surveying the underground workings of a mine.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this regulation approved attendance at classes in theoretical and practical surveying at a technical institution approved in this behalf by the Board of Examiners shall be considered to be practical experience of surveying other than practical experience of surveying the underground workings of a mine.

39. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a sirdar's certificate unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than three years:

Provided that this period shall be reduced to one year in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma or certificate in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

40. Examinations for sirdars' certificates shall be conducted orally in English or in the vernacular language of the district in which the examination is held and shall be designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the following subjects, namely:—

- (a) timbering,
- (b) methods of examination of the roof and sides of working places and travelling roads,
- (c) shot-firing,
- (d) mine gases and ventilation,
- (e) the provisions of the regulations, rules and bye-laws under the Act relating to the safety of persons employed in mines,
- (f) in the case of candidates for the endorsement referred to in the proviso to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 71, the methods of testing for and detecting the presence of inflammable gas.

41. Applications for admission to an examination for first and second class managers' or surveyors' certificates shall be made to the Chief Inspector not less than one month prior to the date fixed for the examination. Every such application shall be

submitted on a form which shall be supplied free of charge by the Chief Inspector on application made in this behalf.

42. (1) An application for admission to an examination shall be rejected unless the fee hereinafter prescribed in respect thereof has been paid to the Chief Inspector not less than one month before the date fixed for the examination, or, in the case of an examination for a sirdar's certificate, at some time before the date so fixed.

(2) The fees referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall be chargeable according to the following scale, namely:—

	Rs.
(a) in the case of an examination for a first class manager's certificate	25
(b) in the case of an examination for a second class manager's certificate	15
(c) in the case of an examination for a surveyor's certificate	15
(d) in the case of an examination for a sirdar's certificate	5

(3) The amount of any fee referred to in clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-regulation (2) less Rs. 5 shall be returnable to the person by whom it has been paid if the application of such person for admission to the examination is rejected.

43. (1) The Board of Examiners may grant without examination to any person holding a manager's certificate or a surveyor's certificate or a certificate equivalent to a sirdar's certificate granted under any Act for the regulation of mines for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions, a certificate of a similar class under these regulations, and may grant to any person holding a certificate of proficiency in mining or surveying, who satisfies the Board that he possesses the requisite knowledge and experience and that he is of good character, a manager's or surveyor's certificate under these regulations.

(2) The Board of Examiners may grant without examination a surveyor's certificate to any person who satisfies the Board that he has had not less than five years' experience of surveying in mines and that he possesses the requisite knowledge and is of good character: Provided that application for such certificate is made before the first day of October 1927.

(3) The following fees shall be chargeable in respect of applications for certificates to be issued under this regulation:—

	Rs.
(a) in the case of a manager's or surveyor's certificate	5
(b) in the case of a sirdar's certificate	2

The fee shall be paid to the Chief Inspector and the application for the grant of a certificate shall not be considered by the Board until the Chief Inspector has certified that the fee has been paid.

44. If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that he has without any fault on his part lost or been deprived of the certificate granted to him under these regulations, the Board may, upon such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, cause a copy of a certificate to be delivered to him. The word "Duplicate" shall be stamped across every such copy, and a fee of one rupee in the case of a sirdar's certificate and of two rupees in any other case shall be payable in advance to the Chief Inspector in respect thereof.

45. The Chief Inspector shall issue to every person to whom the Board of Examiners grants a sirdar's certificate a metal check marked with the registered number of the certificate.

46. (1) The person to whom such metal check is issued shall, so long as the corresponding certificate remains in force, retain such check in his immediate possession, and shall not transfer it or dispose of it in any way. In the event of the corresponding certificate being cancelled, the check shall be returned to the Chief Inspector.

(2) No person employed in a mine other than the holder of the corresponding certificate for the time being in force shall be in possession of a metal check issued under regulation 45.

(3) If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that he has without any fault on his part lost or been deprived of the metal check issued to him under regulation 45, the Chief Inspector may, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine, cause a second metal check bearing the registered number of his certificate to be delivered to him. The letter "D" shall be stamped on the reverse of every such check and a fee of four annas shall be payable in advance to the Chief Inspector in respect thereof.

47. (1) The holder of a sirdar's certificate shall deliver such certificate to the owner, agent, or manager of any mine in which he is for the time being employed; and such owner, agent, or manager shall in exchange for the certificate deliver a receipt for the same to the holder, and shall retain the certificate so long as the holder thereof is employed in such mine, and shall return it to the holder on his ceasing to be so employed.

(2) The owner, agent, or manager of any mine shall, on the demand of an Inspector, produce any sirdar's certificate held by a person employed in the mine.

48. If at any time a representation is made by the Chief Inspector to the Local Government that the holder of a manager's certificate or of a surveyor's certificate has been guilty of misconduct or incompetency in the discharge of his duties, or has been convicted of any offence made punishable by the Act with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or more, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or more, the Local Government may cause an inquiry to be made into the matter; and with respect to such inquiry the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

- (a) The inquiry shall be public, and shall be held at such place as the Local Government may appoint, and by such person or uneven number of persons as it may direct (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as the Court), either alone or with the assistance of any assessor or assessors appointed by the Local Government. Such assessors shall be practical mining engineers or persons with a knowledge of the practical working of mines. The functions of the assessors shall be purely advisory and they shall not be regarded as members of the Court.
- (b) The Local Government shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish the person whose conduct is under inquiry with a copy of the representation on which the inquiry is instituted.
- (c) The Local Government may appoint any person to undertake the management of the case.
- (d) The person whose conduct is under inquiry may attend the inquiry, and may either conduct his case personally or be represented by any other person approved by the Court.
- (e) If a majority of the persons constituting the Court thinks fit, the person whose conduct is under inquiry may be required to deliver up his certificate at any time before or during the inquiry, and such person shall be bound to comply with such requisition, unless he shows sufficient cause to the contrary.
- (f) The Court shall, on the conclusion of the inquiry, send to the Local Government a report containing a full statement of the case together with its opinion thereon and such account of or extracts from the evidence as it may think fit, and if it considers that the certificate in question should be cancelled or suspended it shall add a recommendation to that effect. In the event of disagreement between the members composing any Court, the dissentient or dissentients from the opinion of the majority may forward a separate report to the Local Government with a statement of their recommendations.
- (g) After considering the report or reports and the recommendations (if any) submitted under clause (f), the Local Government may cancel or suspend the certificate, and, if it does so, the fact of such cancellation or suspension shall, if the certificate is produced, be endorsed upon it, and, if it is not produced or if at any time a duplicate has been granted under regulation 44, be notified in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official gazette.

49. If, in the opinion of an Inspector, a person to whom a sirdar's certificate has been granted is guilty of misconduct or incompetence in the discharge of his duties, the Inspector may suspend the certificate. Every such suspension shall be reported forthwith to the Board of Examiners and the Board shall thereupon, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, either remove or extend the suspension or cancel the certificate, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

50. (1) A permit (in these regulations referred to as a manager's permit) may be granted by the Chief Inspector at his discretion to any person authorising such person to act as the manager of any specified mine the average monthly output of which does not exceed 600 tons.

(2) All such permits shall be signed by the Chief Inspector and shall be valid for such period not exceeding one year as he may specify therein.

(3) A fee of five rupees shall be chargeable for the grant of a manager's permit.

(4) The Chief Inspector may at any time renew any manager's permit for a further period not exceeding one year, notwithstanding that such permit has already been so renewed. No fee shall be chargeable in respect of any such renewal.

(5) A manager's permit may be cancelled at any time by the Chief Inspector by order in writing without assigning any reason for such cancellation and such order shall be final.

(6) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no manager's permit shall be granted or renewed on or after the first day of January, 1927, to any person who is not the holder of a sirdar's certificate.

51. A register showing the names and addresses of all holders of certificates or permits granted under these regulations and all cancellations of such certificates or permits shall be maintained in the office of the Chief Inspector.

52. Any certificate, permit or authorisation specified in the first column of the table below which has been issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, or under any rule made thereunder and is valid at the commencement of these regulations, shall, for the purposes

of the Act and these regulations, be deemed respectively to be the equivalent of the certificate, permit or authorisation specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of the table and to have been issued under these regulations.

Manager's certificate of competency, First class.	Manager's service certificate of competency, First class.	Manager's certificate, First class.
Manager's certificate of competency, Second class.		
Manager's service certificate of competency, Second class.	Sirdar's certificate.	Manager's certificate, Second class.
Permit to manage a mine		
Authorisation to act as Manager of a mine	...	Manager's permit.
		Authorisation to act as Manager of a mine.

CHAPTER V.

SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

53. (1) The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall neither employ any person in the mine, nor permit any person to be in the mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless there are at least two shafts or outlets with which every seam for the time being at work has a communication, so that such shafts or outlets afford separate means of ingress and egress available to the persons employed in the seam.

(2) Proper arrangements shall be made for persons to descend to, and ascend from, the mine at each of such shafts or outlets. If apparatus is necessary, it shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine, and shall be constantly available for use.

(3) Such shafts or outlets shall be not less than 45 feet distant from one another at any point, and each shall be connected with the other by means of a communication not less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide.

(4) Whenever communication between the two outlets which are required to be maintained under sub-regulation (1) has been blocked, or fenced off under regulation 140 (1), only such persons as are necessary to clear the obstruction, or to repair the dangerous part of the communication or to make a new second outlet, shall be employed in the mine until such time as communication has been re-established or a new second outlet has been provided.

(5) The foregoing provisions of this regulation with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply—

- (i) while a shaft is being sunk or an outlet is being made;
- (ii) to any working for the purpose of making communication between two or more shafts or outlets;
- (iii) to any working for the sole purpose of searching for or proving minerals,

so long as not more than 40 persons are employed underground at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with a single shaft or outlet;

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to authorise the driving of ordinary galleries for development before a second outlet has been made in accordance with the said provisions.

(6) The Chief Inspector may exempt from the operation of this regulation, subject to such conditions as he may impose, any mine in the case of which special difficulties exist which in his opinion make compliance with the provisions of this regulation not reasonably practicable.

(7) So much of this regulation as requires two shafts or outlets to be separated by a distance of not less than 45 feet shall not apply to any shafts the sinking of which was commenced before the 10th day of March 1904.

54. Where the natural strata are not safe, every working or pumping shaft and every shaft in course of being sunk, shall be securely caisined, lined or otherwise made secure.

55. Every part of a mine shall, where practicable, be provided with at least two ways affording means of egress to the surface.

56. Where it is necessary for persons to pass from one side of a winding shaft to the other, proper provision shall be made enabling them to do so without crossing the shaft.

57. A competent person or persons, of not less than 21 years of age, appointed by the manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every week, examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend, and shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such examination. Every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

CHAPTER VI.

RAISING AND LOWERING PERSONS OR MATERIALS.

58. At every shaft or incline where persons or materials are lowered or raised by means of machinery the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

- (a) A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons, except for the short coupling chain attached to a cage, skip, bucket or tub.
- (b) Where the apparatus ordinarily used for raising or lowering persons to or from the surface is worked by mechanical power, it shall, if the shaft is vertical and exceeds 150 feet in depth, be provided with a detaching hook. The space between the detaching hook and the detaching plate when the cage is at the normal position at the top of the shaft shall not be less than 6 feet where a gear winding engine is used, and not less than 12 feet where a direct acting engine is used.

The provision of this clause shall not come into force until the 1st day of October 1927.

- (c) There shall be attached to every machine worked by mechanical power, and used for raising and lowering persons, one or more brakes of sufficient power by themselves to hold the cage, skip, bucket or tub, when loaded, at any point in the shaft, and a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing to the person who works the machine the position of the cage, skip, bucket or tub in the shaft; and, if the drum is not on the crank shaft, there shall be an adequate brake on the drum shaft:

Provided that in the case of a shaft not exceeding 100 feet in depth so much of this clause as requires an indicator shall not apply.

- (d) Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in a working shaft, shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except—

- (i) in a shaft not exceeding 150 feet in depth where buckets or other appliances are used for winding, or
- (ii) in a shaft in course of sinking, or
- (iii) where persons are employed at work in a shaft.

- (e) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing mineral or for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft, and from every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft, to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft. There shall also be proper means of transmitting distinct and definite signals from the top of every winding shaft to the winding engine. All signals shall be transmitted by mechanical or electrical means.

- (f) (i) The first three or principal signals shall be—

One rap	... RAISE when engine at rest.
One rap	... STOP when engine in motion.
Two raps	... LOWER.
Three raps	... MEN ready to ascend or descend.
Three raps	... IN REPLY. Men may enter the cage or other conveyance.

- (ii) Any other signals shall be in addition to, and shall not interfere with the foregoing.
- (iii) A printed copy of the code of shaft signals shall be posted at the shaft top and at every inset, and also at the winding engine.
- (iv) No person other than the banksman or onsetter shall give any signal unless he is an official of the mine or is authorised in writing by the manager to give signals.

- (g) Every working shaft (except a shaft in course of sinking) used for lowering or raising persons shall, if it exceeds 150 feet in depth, be provided with guides.

- (h) At the bottom of every working shaft in which a cage is used, protective roofing shall be provided sufficient to prevent danger from anything falling in the shaft.

- (i) Adequate stationary lights shall be provided and used during working hours—

- (1) at all places where persons have to work underground in the immediate vicinity of shafts, and

- (2) after dark at the tops of all working shafts and at all winding engines used for raising and lowering persons.

(j) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges, horns or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened round an arm or the shaft of the drum, and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket or tub is at the bottom of the shaft. After any stoppage of winding for more than two hours, the cage, skip, bucket or tub shall, before any person is allowed to ride therein, be run a complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft at least once, to ensure that everything is in good working order.

(k) Every cage shall be provided with catches or some other suitable contrivance to prevent tubs from falling out, and shall, if used for lowering or raising persons, be covered in completely at the top and closed in at the two sides in a manner sufficient to prevent persons or things from projecting beyond the sides and shall be provided with suitable gates or other rigid fences and with a rigid hand bar fixed in a position where it can be easily reached by all persons in the cage.

(l) A competent person or persons, of not less than 21 years of age, appointed by the manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every 24 hours, examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and of the head-gear, ropes, chains, cages, guides, and conductors in the shafts and other similar appliances of the mine which are in actual use, both under ground and above ground, and shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such examination. Every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

59. No person shall get on or off a cage, skip, tub or bucket used for lowering or raising persons after the same has been set in motion, or leave it until it has reached the appointed stopping place; nor shall any person ride on the top or edge of any cage, skip, tub or bucket except when engaged upon special work in the shaft.

60. No person, when ascending or descending a shaft, shall take with him any tools or other bulky materials, save when engaged in repairing the shaft or when otherwise specially authorised by the manager:

Provided that, in the case of tools only, the manager may, by general order, permit the same to be carried.

61. No person shall ride in a shaft on, or against, a loaded cage, skip, tub or bucket.

62. Every person, when at or about the top or the bottom of a shaft, shall obey the orders and directions of the shaft attendants on duty at the time.

63. Not more than such number of persons as may be authorised by the manager shall be allowed to ride in the same cage, tub, skip or bucket at one time, and a notice specifying the authorised number shall be posted at the top of every shaft and at every inset in a shaft.

64. No person under 18 years of age and no woman shall descend or ascend a shaft in a cage, tub, skip or bucket unless accompanied by at least one person over eighteen years of age.

65. When the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding, a point shall be fixed and marked on the indicator in such a way as to show when the cage or other conveyance is within a distance of twice the circumference of the drum from the completion of the wind; and when such cage or conveyance has reached such distance it shall not, if either it or the descending cage contains persons, be raised for the remaining distance at a speed exceeding three miles per hour.

66. (1) All cage chains in general use shall be annealed, and all detaching hooks shall be cleaned and refitted, and all winding ropes shall be re-capped, once at least in every six months, or, if necessary, at shorter intervals.

(2) The date of each such operation shall be recorded in a book kept at the mine for the purpose.

CHAPTER VII.

ROADS AND WORKING PLACES.

67. The roofs and sides of all working places and travelling roads, including airways and travelling roads to second outlets, shall be made and kept secure.

68. (1) In any mine or part of a mine where the roof is of such a nature as to require artificial support, an Inspector, after consultation with the manager, may require such support to be systematic, and may give notice to that effect to the manager, who shall, by notices posted in conspicuous places at the mine, specify the manner in which supports are to be set and advanced and the maximum intervals—

- (a) between each row or props,
- (b) between adjacent props in the same row,
- (c) between the front row or props and the face, and
- (d) between chocks or cogs.

(2) The manager and his subordinate staff shall be responsible for securing effective compliance with the terms of the notices and no such mine or part of a mine shall be worked in contravention of these terms.

(3) Where the manager is unable to agree with an Inspector in respect of any order given by such Inspector under sub-regulation (1), an appeal may be preferred, within one month of the receipt of the order, to the Chief Inspector and the order of the Chief Inspector thereon shall be final.

69. (1) In open workings the overburden and all loose ground and material shall be removed sufficiently far from the edge, or otherwise made secure, in such a manner as to prevent danger to persons employed in the mine.

(2) The sides of open workings shall be sloped, stepped or secured, in such a manner as to prevent danger from falls of material.

(3) When an open working is worked in steps, the steps shall be of sufficient breadth in comparison with their height to secure safety.

70. (1) For the purposes of inspections before the commencement of a period of work constituting a shift at a mine, one or more stations shall be fixed by the manager at the entrance to the mine or to different parts of the mine, as the case may require, and no workman shall pass beyond any such station until the part of the mine beyond that station has been examined and reported to be safe in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) A competent person or persons, having the prescribed qualifications and appointed by the manager, shall within such time, not exceeding two hours before the commencement of work in a shift, as may be fixed by the bye-laws of the mine, inspect every part of the mine situated beyond the station or each of the stations fixed by the manager, in which work-persons are to work or pass during the shift, and all working places in which work is temporarily stopped and the edges of all goaves within any ventilating district in which persons have to work, and shall ascertain the condition thereof so far as the presence of gas, ventilation, roof and sides and general safety are concerned. The result of every such inspection shall be recorded in a book kept at the mine for the purpose.

(3) A like inspection shall be made at least twice in the course of each shift, and at least once in every five hours during which the shift continues, of all parts of the mine which are situated beyond the station or each of the stations aforesaid and in which work-persons have to work or which they have to traverse during the shift, but it shall not be necessary to record the result of such inspections in a book unless the last inspection in a shift is the inspection required to be made under sub-regulation (2).

(4) Except in the case of a mine in which inflammable gas has never been found or is unlikely to be found, the inspection shall be made with a locked safety lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector and no other light shall be used during the inspection.

(5) Every report referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall be made by the person inspecting, either when under ground or immediately on his return to the surface, and shall be a full and accurate report of the inspection, specifying whether or not, and where, if anywhere, noxious or inflammable gas was found, and whether or not any and, if any, what defects in roof or sides and other sources of danger were observed. The report shall be signed by the person who made the inspection and shall state the date and time of the inspection and the date and time when the report was written.

(6) The part of a mine or mines assigned to a competent person under this regulation shall not be of such a size, nor shall any duties which may be assigned to him other than his duties under this regulation be such, as to be likely to prevent him from carrying out such last-mentioned duties in a thorough manner. If any question arises whether the part of a mine or mines assigned to any such person is too large or whether the additional duties assigned to him are too great, the decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final.

(7) A competent person or persons appointed by the manager shall inspect all airways and travelling roads leading to second outlets at least once a fortnight, and shall record the result of his inspection in a book kept at the mine for the purpose.

(8) For the purposes of this regulation the period of employment constituting a shift at the mine shall not exceed 24 hours.

71. (1) With effect from the first day of January 1927, no person shall, save as hereinafter provided, be appointed to make any inspection required by regulation 70 unless he—

(i) has within the preceding five years obtained a certificate from an authority and in a form to be prescribed by the Board of Examiners constituted under these regulations to the effect that his powers of eye-sight and hearing are such as to enable him to make the inspection efficiently, and

(ii) holds a manager's or a sirdar's certificate or a manager's permit or is for the time being authorised under sub-regulation (1) of regulation 24 to act as manager of the mine in which the inspection is to be made.

Provided that the holder of a sirdar's certificate shall not be appointed to make any such inspection in a mine in which safety lamps are used or in which inflammable gas is likely to occur, unless his certificate bears an endorsement to the effect that he is competent to test for and detect the presence of inflammable gas.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be chargeable from every person whose eye-sight and hearing are examined for the purpose of enabling the grant to him of a certificate of adequate eyesight and hearing referred to in clause (i) of sub-regulation (1), unless such examination is made in the course of an examination held under regulation 40.

(3) Where an emergency exists, the manager of a mine may appoint to make the inspection required by regulation 70 any person who, in his opinion, is competent to make such inspection, notwithstanding the fact that such person does not possess the qualifications prescribed in sub-regulation (1):

Provided that such appointment shall not extend over a period exceeding one month;

Provided further that every such appointment and the reasons therefor shall forthwith be reported to the Chief Inspector. The Chief Inspector may cancel any appointment so made, and such cancellation shall be final.

72. (1) If at any time it is found by the person for the time being in charge of a mine or any part thereof that, by reason of inflammable or noxious gases prevailing in the mine or part, or of any cause whatever, the mine or part is dangerous, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine or part, and a competent person appointed for the purpose shall inspect the mine or part, and in every case shall make a full and accurate report of the condition of the mine or part and no workmen shall, except in so far as is necessary for enquiring into the cause of danger or for the removal thereof or for exploration, be re-admitted into the mine or part, until the same is reported by the person appointed as aforesaid not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded without delay in a paged book, which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be dated and signed by the person who made the inspection.

(2) If the danger arises from inflammable gas the inspection shall be made with a locked safety lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

73. Where any part of a mine is so situated that there is any danger of irruption of surface water into the mine adequate protection against such an irruption shall be provided and maintained.

74. Where any working has approached within 100 feet of any place containing or likely to contain an accumulation of water or other liquid matter, or within 100 feet of disused workings (not being workings which have been examined and found to be free from accumulation of water or other liquid matter) the working shall not exceed eight feet in width or height, and there shall be maintained at least one bore hole near the centre of the working face, and sufficient flank bore holes on each side and, where necessary, bore-holes above and below the working, at intervals of not more than 15 feet. All such bore-holes shall be and shall be constantly maintained at sufficient distance in advance of the working and such distance shall in no case be less than 10 feet.

75. Where work is being done in any seam or part of a seam below another seam or part of a seam containing an accumulation of water, adequate precautions shall be taken against such an irruption of water into the lower seam as would be likely to endanger the lives of the workmen in the mine.

76. (1) No working shall be made within a distance of 25 feet of the boundary of any mine property, or, in the case of disputed boundary, within a distance of 25 feet of the boundary claimed by the owner of an adjacent mine until such time as a binding agreement has been reached as to the correct boundary or the question has been finally determined by a court of law.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (1) the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, permit the working of any mine or part of a mine to extend to within any shorter distance than 25 feet of the boundary of the mine, or may require that the working of any mine or part of a mine shall not extend further than any specified distance, not exceeding 50 feet, of such boundary.

(3) The owner of any mine affected or likely to be affected by any order passed by the Chief Inspector under sub-regulation (2) may prefer an appeal to the Mining Board constituted under section 10 of the Act, or, if no Mining Board has been so constituted for the province in which the mine or part of a mine is situated, to the Local Government, and the order of the Mining Board or of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

77. In any mine or part of a mine in which persons have to work or which persons have to traverse, the pillars left to support the roof shall be of such a size as to prevent any such collapse of the workings as would be likely to endanger the lives of the persons in the mine.

78. The extraction of pillars of coal which have been left in the first working of the seam shall be conducted in such a way as to prevent as far as possible a collapse or subsidence of the goaf extending over pillars which have not been extracted. Adequate timber or other supports shall be used where necessary.

79. Where the method of extraction is to remove all the coal, or as much of the coal as is practicable and allow the roof to fall in, operations shall be conducted in such a way as to leave as small an area of uncollapsed roof as possible and, where practicable, means shall be taken to bring down the roof at regular intervals.

80. In any mine in which two or more seams or sections of a seam are in close proximity to each other, the pillars in the one seam or section shall be, as far as practicable and where the strata are not highly inclined, vertically above or below the pillars in the other seam or section. No work in a higher seam or section shall be done over an area in a lower seam or section which may collapse unexpectedly.

81. (1) Reasonable provision shall be made in every mine to prevent—

- (a) an outbreak of fire in the mine or the spread of fire to the mine from any mine adjacent to it,
- (b) inundation by water from a neighbouring mine, and
- (c) the premature collapse of workings,

and to isolate, control or remedy, as the case may require, any such outbreak, inundation or collapse which may occur.

(2) Where, in the opinion of an Inspector, the provision made for the purposes specified in sub-regulation (1) are inadequate, he may require such additional provision as he shall specify to be made.

(3) An appeal in respect of any order passed by an Inspector under sub-regulation (2) may be preferred to the Chief Inspector and the order of the Chief Inspector thereon shall be final.

82. No person shall work in any place other than a place in which he has been ordered to work by an official of the mine or by any person in whose charge he has been placed by an official of the mine.

83. Every person shall examine his own working place before commencing work, and also at intervals during the shift. If any dangerous condition is observed by him he shall either remedy it or immediately leave the place and report the fact to an official of the mine, who shall deal with the matter without delay.

84. No person shall cut coal from any pillar, roof or floor unless specially so authorised by the manager, or other person qualified under the provisions of regulation 71 to make an inspection required by regulation 70.

85. After an explosion of fire-damp or coal dust or an outbreak of fire in a mine only such persons as are authorised by the manager or an official appointed by the manager for the purpose, or, in the absence of the manager or such official, by the principal official of the mine present at the surface, shall be allowed to enter the mine.

86. Where rescue or recovery work is being undertaken in a mine or part of a mine likely to contain an irrespirable atmosphere, no party of less than three shall be allowed to enter.

87. In any mine in which an underground fire exists, whether such fire has been sealed off by means of stoppings of non-inflammable material or not, or in which an explosion of firedamp or coal dust is likely to occur, there shall be kept at the mine constantly available for use two or more small birds or mice for the purpose of testing for carbon monoxide and two or more safety lamps for the purpose of testing for inflammable and other gases:

Provided that the Chief Inspector or an Inspector may require compliance with this regulation in the case of any other mine if he thinks that the circumstances of the mine are such as to require it.

CHAPTER VIII.

HAULAGE.

88. Every haulage road on which the haulage is worked by gravity or mechanical power shall be provided with sufficient manholes for refuge, which shall in no case be placed at intervals of more than 60 feet and which shall not be less than 5 feet in height, 3 feet in width, and 4 feet in depth. Where the inclination is more than 1 in 6 the manholes shall be at intervals of not more than 30 feet. Every manhole shall be kept clean and nothing shall be placed across the entrance thereto so as to impede ingress:

Provided that in any case in which an Inspector considers that there are difficulties which make the provision of a manhole at the above specified intervals or of the above specified dimensions not reasonably practicable, he may, by order in writing, specify a greater interval or reduced dimensions.

89. Every haulage road exceeding 100 feet in length on which the haulage is worked by gravity or mechanical power, shall be provided with proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from all regular stopping places to the place or places at which the persons who control the haulage machinery are stationed:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, at his discretion and by order in writing, require that there shall be means of communicating signals in the reverse direction also.

The first four or principal signals shall be—

Three raps	...	...	...	START when at rest.
One rap	...	...	...	STOP when in motion.
Two raps	...	...	...	LOWER SLOWLY or HAUL IN SLOWLY.
Four raps	...	...	...	RAISE SLOWLY or HAUL OUT SLOWLY.

Any other signals shall be in addition to and shall not interfere with the foregoing : Provided that the Chief Inspector by order in writing may, at his discretion, permit the use of a different code of haulage signals.

90. A printed copy of the code of haulage signals shall be kept posted at the brake-wheel or haulage engine, and at both ends of the haulage road and at every signalling station.

91. The signal handle or attachment at every stopping place on any haulage or self-acting incline shall be placed in such a position as will enable the person operating the signals to be safe in the case of a runaway tub or tubs on the incline.

92. At the top of every incline on which the haulage, not being endless rope or endless chain haulage, is worked by mechanical power or gravity there shall be stop-blocks or other similar contrivances to prevent tubs from running away. Additional stop-blocks or runaway switches, or some other appliance for arresting the descent of tubs in the event of a runaway, shall be fixed below the first stop-blocks at a greater distance than the length of a train of tubs. There shall also be provided and attached behind the ascending tub or train of tubs a back-stay, drag or other suitable contrivance for preventing the tub or tubs from running back.

93. No person shall permit a tub or tubs to run uncontrolled except with the consent of the manager :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, prohibit the uncontrolled movement of tubs at any place where, in his opinion, there would be danger of injury to persons.

94. Where haulage is effected by means of an endless rope or chain, automatic catches shall be fixed at such points on the haulage road as may be necessary to prevent tubs from running away.

95. No person shall ride on any tub, truck or wagon, either under ground or above ground, except with the written permission of the manager.

96. Where the Chief Inspector so requires, travelling roads, separate from the haulage roads, shall be provided to and from the working places.

CHAPTER IX.

EXPLOSIVES.

97. No owner, agent or manager shall store, or knowingly allow any other person to store, within the premises of the mine, any explosives otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

98. No explosive shall be stored in the workings of a mine or taken into or kept in a dwelling house.

99. No explosive shall be used in a mine except that provided by the manager.

100. The manager shall appoint in writing a competent person or persons to be in charge of every magazine for the storage of explosives, and no person shall be in charge of a magazine without such written authority.

101. Explosives shall be issued only to competent persons appointed in writing by the manager, and no unauthorised person shall have explosives in his possession.

102. Gunpowder shall not be issued for use in blasting operations in a mine or used in a mine, except in the form of cartridges.

103. Explosives unused and left over at the end of a shift shall be returned to the magazine immediately after the end of the shift. Such returned explosives shall be re-issued before fresh stock is used.

104. The person in charge of a magazine shall keep a correct record of the quantity of gunpowder and of the numbers of cartridges of other kinds of explosives and of detonators issued from the magazine to each authorised person, and a similar record of explosives returned to the magazine.

105. The preparation of cartridges from loose gunpowder, the drying of gunpowder, and the re-construction of damp cartridges shall be carried out only by a competent person or persons appointed in writing by the manager for the purpose, and only in accordance with the conditions laid down in rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and in a place approved by the licensing authority.

106. No explosive shall be taken into a mine except in secure closed cases or canisters, containing not more than five pounds each, and no person shall have in use or keep for use, at one time in any one place, more than one such case or canister. The place, in the mine at which any such case or canister is in use, or is kept for use, shall, unless solid ground directly intervenes, not be less than 30 feet from a place at which any other such case or canister is in use or kept for use :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, in special cases by order in writing, permit, subject to such limitations as he may prescribe, the use at one time in one place of more than one such case or canister.

107. Every charge shall be placed in a properly drilled and placed shot hole and shall have sufficient stemming. A sufficient supply of clay or other suitable stemming material shall be provided at places convenient to the shot firers.

108. No shots shall be stemmed or fired save by, or under the personal direction of, a competent person appointed by the manager, by an order in writing, for the purpose.

109. Any person so authorised, when about to fire a shot, shall give sufficient warning to all persons likely to be endangered by the same.

110. When two working places have approached to within 10 feet of one another, no blasting shall be done in any one of such workings unless the workmen have been withdrawn from the other working, and the same has been fenced.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this regulation, any place to which workmen have lawful access shall be deemed to be a working place.

111. In the process of charging or stemming for blasting, no person shall use or have in his possession any iron or steel pricker, scraper, tamping rod, or stemmer, and only clay or other non-inflammable substance shall be used for tamping or stemming.

112. When a hole has been charged, the explosive shall not be unrammed, and no hole shall be bored at a distance of less than 12 inches from any hole where a charge has misfired.

113. Detonators shall be kept in a securely locked box separate from any other explosive and no detonator shall be inserted into the priming cartridge until immediately before it is to be used :

Provided that in the case of a wet working, priming cartridges may be prepared at the nearest convenient dry place adjacent to the working.

114. No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole of insufficient size.

115. In any place in which the use of a locked safety lamp is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these regulations, or which is dry and dusty, the shot firer shall not fire a shot or allow a shot to be fired until he has examined both the place itself, where the shot is to be fired, and all contiguous accessible places within a radius of 60 feet, and has found such place safe for firing.

116. If in any mine inflammable gas has within the previous twelve months been reported to be present no shot shall be fired unless the explosive is one of the "Permitted Explosives" allowed to be used by any order under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. [1 & 2 Geo. 5, ch. 50.]

117. After a shot has been fired the person who fired the shot or a competent person appointed in writing by the manager of the mine shall, before any other person enters the place, make a careful examination and with his assistants make the place safe. No other person shall enter the place until the examination has been made and the place has been declared to be safe in all respects.

118. When a shot has misfired, the entrance to the firing place shall be fenced, and no person shall go beyond the fence until the expiration of one hour from the time of firing; but when the shot has been fired by means of an electric apparatus, this intervals may be reduced to such time, not being less than ten minutes after the cable has been disconnected from the firing battery, as the manager of the mine may in each case direct.

119. When a shot has misfired, the official or other competent person in charge of the explosive at the time of the misfire shall report the failure to the manager or under-manager, who shall record the fact in a book to be kept for the purpose; and such official or other competent person shall give information of the failure to such person as may relieve or take over charge from him.

120. When a misfired charge of explosive has been blasted out, a careful search for cartridges and detonators, if any, shall be made amongst the debris, and, if not located underground, the tubs into which the debris is loaded shall be marked and a further search made on the surface.

CHAPTER X.

VENTILATION AND LIGHTING.

121. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to clear away smoke and to dilute and render harmless inflammable and noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels and workings of the mine and the travelling roads to and from these working places, shall be in a safe state for persons working or passing therein.

122. In every mine in which inflammable gas has been found within the previous twelve months or where workings have been walled off on account of fire, the quantity of air in the main air currents or splits shall, at least once in every month, be measured and entered in a book kept at the mine for the purpose.

123. No lamp or light other than a locked safety lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector shall be allowed or used—

- (a) in any place in a mine in which there is or is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous, or
- (b) in any working approaching near a place in which there is likely to be an accumulation of inflammable gas or
- (c) in any seam in which an explosion or ignition of inflammable gas has occurred within the previous twelve months :

Provided that in the case of any mine an exemption may be given by the Chief Inspector on the ground that on account of the special character of the mine, the use of safety lamps is not required.

124. In every mine in which inflammable gas has been found during the previous twelve months, safety lamps shall be used as a precautionary measure in all galleries driven in advance of the ordinary galleries.

125. Where the use of safety lamps has been introduced in any part of a ventilating district, naked lights shall not be used in any other part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are used and the return airway, except where the use of safety lamps in that part of the district has been introduced as a precautionary measure, and the conditions are not such as to render necessary the introduction of the use of safety lamps throughout the district.

126. All safety lamps in ordinary use shall be numbered and such record shall be kept of the persons to whom the lamps are issued that the user of any particular lamp can at any time be identified from the record.

127. In every mine or part of a mine in which the use of safety lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these regulations, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

- (a) A competent person shall be appointed by the manager to clean, trim, examine and lock securely all such lamps before they are taken into the workings for use, and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.
- (b) The banksman or other competent person appointed by the manager for the purpose shall examine every safety lamp at the surface immediately before it is taken underground for use and shall assure himself as far as practicable from external observation that each lamp is in safe working order and securely locked.
- (c) No safety lamp shall be unlocked except at the appointed lamp station.
- (d) No person, unless he has been authorised in writing by the manager either for the purpose of examining or relighting safety lamps, shall have in his possession any contrivance for opening the lock of a safety lamp.
- (e) No person shall have in his possession any unlocked safety lamp, naked light, match, smoking apparatus or any apparatus of any kind for striking a light except within a completely closed chamber attached to the fuse of a shot; and if it appears to any person that any safety lamp in his possession is defective or insecure he shall at once remove it from the mine and return it to the person authorised to issue safety lamps.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this regulation the term "manager" includes an under-manager and any person for the time being carrying on the duties of the manager.

128. Where the use of safety lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these regulations, one or more lamp stations for lighting or re-lighting the lamps shall be fixed by the manager at the entrance to the mine or part of the mine, as the case may require. No such lamp station shall be in a return airway. Every such lamp station shall be in charge of a person authorised in writing by the manager.

129. No person other than a person authorised by the manager to examine and lock safety lamp shall either himself take or give out for use any safety lamp.

130. No person shall wilfully damage, or improperly use, or by improper means extinguish, any safety lamp, and no one except a person duly authorised by the manager in that behalf shall unlock or open or attempt to unlock or open any safety lamp.

131. Any person discovering the presence of inflammable gas in his working place shall immediately withdraw therefrom and inform the sirdar, overman or manager.

132. In any underground part of a mine where adequate stationary lights are not in use, every person shall carry a light.

133. No person shall leave a light or fire in any underground part of a mine unless and until he has placed it in charge of some person remaining therein.

134. Every person after passing through a door or brattice-cloth shall at once close it.

135. No person shall wilfully kindle a "feeder" or an accumulation of gas.

136. After the 1st day of July, 1927, or such later date, as the Chief Inspector may fix for any mine in view of the special circumstances thereof, there shall, in every mine in which a mechanical contrivance for ventilation is used, be provided and maintained, in a condition to be put into immediate operation, adequate means for reversing the air current.

CHAPTER XI.

FENCING and GATES.

137. (1) Every entrance to a mine from the surface, and the top and all entrances between the top and the bottom, including the sump (if any) of every working, ventilating, or pumping shaft, and the top of every open excavation, shall be kept properly fenced :

Provided that any fence may be temporarily removed for the purpose of repairs or other operations, if proper precautions are used.

(2) Shafts and quarries temporarily or permanently out of use and any place in or about an excavation which is dangerous shall be kept properly fenced.

138. (1) Every entrance in a mine from the surface, by which the mine can be entered on foot, if it is regularly used as a travelling or haulage road, shall be provided with a gate, which shall be kept closed and locked when there are no persons underground in the mine, and shall be so constructed as to prevent effectually, when closed, the entrance of persons into the mine.

(2) Every entrance to a mine from the surface, by which the mine can be entered on foot, if it is not regularly used as a travelling or haulage road, shall be permanently closed or kept properly fenced, across the whole width of the entrance.

(3) Gates and fences at entrances to mines shall be so constructed as not to prevent egress in case of emergency.

139. Every entrance to any place in a mine which is not in actual use or course of working or extension, shall be kept properly fenced across the whole width of the entrance, and every such fence shall be so constructed as effectually to prevent persons from entering such place inadvertently.

140. (1) Where any place in a mine is found to be dangerous, all approaches to the place shall be kept securely fenced off so that it cannot be entered inadvertently.

(2) Where it is necessary to prevent danger to the public, every tank or reservoir shall be securely fenced.

141. Every fly-wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery of whatever kind used in or about a mine shall be kept securely fenced, guarded or cased in such a manner as may be necessary to prevent accident.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

142. If any person in charge of any machinery, apparatus or appliance used in or about a mine, observes any defect or dangerous flaw therein, he shall immediately report the fact to the manager, under-manager or enginewright, or other responsible official.

143. Every person shall strictly comply with all lawful orders issued by the manager or such other official as may be empowered by the manager to issue the same.

144. No person who has been appointed by the manager in writing for a specific duty shall depute another person to do his work without the sanction of the official to whom he is subordinate; and no such person shall absent himself without having previously obtained permission from such official for the term of his absence or without having been relieved by another person appointed as aforesaid.

145. No person who has been appointed in writing by the manager for a specific duty shall sleep whilst on duty.

146. No person shall negligently or wilfully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligently or wilfully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or the persons employed therein.

147. No person shall damage, destroy or improperly interfere with anything provided for or used in the working of the mine.

148. No person shall remove or pass through any fence, or remove or pass any danger-sign, unless specially so authorised by the manager or an officer empowered by the manager in that behalf.

149. A competent person or persons appointed by the manager for the purpose shall keep a correct record of the number of persons going underground daily and returning from underground daily and, if required by the manager, every person shall immediately before going underground and after returning from underground record his presence in accordance with any system approved for the mine by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in the case of any person appointed to carry out duties of superintendence, management or control.

150. When wagons are about to be moved, persons likely to be endangered shall be warned by the persons in charge of the work.

151. The movement of railway wagons by gravity or manual power shall only be carried on under the direct supervision of a responsible male person who shall either himself control the brake or depute a competent person to do so. Where more wagons than one are being moved at the same time the wagons shall be coupled together. Persons employed in moving wagons shall do so only by pushing from behind the last wagon.

152. If any person required by these regulations or by any rule or bye-law to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written for him, and shall have it read over to him, and shall attach his thumb-mark to it. The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end together with a statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (1).]

Monthly return of coal raisings and coal despatches for the month

19

1. Name of mine.
2. Name of owner.
3. Postal address of owner.
4. Raisings of coal of all kinds (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making). Tons
5. Despatches of coal. Tons
6. Signature of owner, agent or manager

Dated

FORM II.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19

1. Name of mine.
2. Postal address of mine.
3. Date of opening.
4. Date of closing (if closed).
5. Situation of mine

District.	{
Province.	
6.

Name of owner.	{
Postal address of owner.	
7.

Name of Managing Agents (if any).	{
Postal address of Managing Agents (if any).	
8.

Name of Agent (if any), as defined in section 3 (a) of the Indian Mines Act.	{
Postal address of Agent.	
9.

Name of Manager.	{
Postal address of Manager.	
10. Means by which coal is raised from the mine, i.e., hand labour, mechanical or electrical power.

FORM III.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Persons employed during the year ending on 31st December 1922, and wages paid for work done in December 1922.

Classification.	Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked during the year.	Daily average number of persons employed as calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances by the number of days worked during the year.	Average hours worked per week during the year.	Aggregate number of daily attendances in December.	Total amount paid in wages for work done in December.	Average daily earnings in December as calculated by dividing the amount in column 7 by the number of attendances in column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Underground (i.e., in places lying beneath the super-jacent ground).							
I. Males:—							
Overmen and/or sirdars							
Coal cutters	...	...			
Loaders	...	...			
Skilled labour included above	not						
Unskilled labour included above	not	...					
Total (males)	...						
II. Females							
B.—Open workings (i.e., in workings of the mine (including quarries) which are not situated beneath the super-jacent ground).							
I. Males:—							
Overmen and/or sirdars							
Coal cutters	...	...			
Loaders	...	...			
Skilled labour included above	not						
Unskilled labour included above	not	...					
Total (males)	...						
II. Females							
C.—Surface (i.e., not in the workings of the mine, including all subordinate officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting).							
I. Males:—							
Clerical and supervising staff (excluding the superior supervising staff)	...	...			
Skilled labour	...	...			
Unskilled labour	...						
Total (males)	...						
II. Females							

NOTE (1)—Where persons are employed in both underground and open workings, the figures relating to them should be included under section A.

NOTE (2)—Where workmen are paid through contractors, the sum entered in column 7 should be the sum paid by the contractor to the workmen, so far as these can be ascertained.

FORM IV.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Accidents and Prosecutions.

Number of separate accidents* reported during the year.			Number of persons.		Number of prosecutions instituted by the management, with the sections and rules under which the prosecutions were instituted.	Number of persons convicted, with the sections and rules under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

* Accidents, which were reported as serious accidents but resulted fatally, should be entered as fatal accidents.

FORM V.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.*	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox				
Influenza				

* Figures for any other specified disease which has been epidemic at the time should be entered in this form.

FORM VI.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Type and aggregate horse-power of electrical apparatus.

1.—System of supply (whether continuous current or alternating current)—

Voltage of supply	...	...	...	...
Periodicity	...	...	...	...
Source of supply	...	...	...	...

2.—Voltage at which current is used for—

Lighting	...	...	...	...	...
Power	...	...	...	...	...

3.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed on surface for—

Winding	...	...	...	...	...
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...
Haulage	...	...	...	...	...
Coal washing or screening	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...

Total horse-power

4.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed underground for—

Haulage	...	...	...	...	...
Pumping	...	...	...	...	...
Portable machinery	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...

Total horse-power

5.—Total horse-power (addition of 3 and 4).

FORM VII.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Explosives, safety lamps, mechanical ventilators, and coal-cutting machines.

Explosives.	Name of explosives.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of detonators used.	Name of safety lamp.	Safety lamps.			Name of mechanical ventilator.	Average total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge obtained.	Name and type.	Power used, i.e., electricity or compressed air.	Number in use.	Total number of square feet cut.
					Screw.	Lead rivet.	Magnetic.							

FORM VIII.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19

—	Opening stocks on 1st January 19	Raising (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke-making)	Total value of raisings ("Value" means, and should be calculated upon, actual or estimated selling price into wagon at the mine).	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Despatches.	Colliery consumption (exclusive of coal used for coke-making).	Coal delivered for coking on colliery.	Closing stocks on 31st December 19	Total of columns 6, 7, 8 and 9.	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Coal, including rubble, slack and dust.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.

Coal despatch to coke factories

Note.—The total in column 8 must be the same as the total in column 10.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwt. and annas.

—	Opening stocks.	Coke made.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Coke despatched.	Colliery consumption.	Closing stocks.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Total value of coke made. ("Value" means, and should be calculated upon, actual or estimated selling price into wagon at the mine.)
•	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coke (hard) ...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tls.
Coke (soft) ...								

Note.—The total in column 2 must be the same as the total in column 7.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwt. and annas.

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager.
 (If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owner" should be added.)
 Date of signature

FORM IX.

[SEE REGULATION 13.]

Notice of Accident.

From—

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines,

(through the ^{District}
^{Subdivisional} Magistrate of.....)

Dated

19

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of

a fatal accident
 a serious accident
 an accidental explosion or ignition
 an outbreak of fire
 an eruption of water

which has occurred at the

Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station,
District, Province.)

2. Name and postal address of owner ...

3. Name and sex of persons—

Age.

Occupation.

Killed.

Injured.

4. Date and hour of the occurrence ...

5. Place of the occurrence

6. Cause and description

7. Classification of accident*

8. Nature of injury, and if fatal, cause of death.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner.

Agent.

Manager.

* Under one or other of the following heads, namely :—

(1) Explosions and ignitions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of sides; (4) in shafts (overwinding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (while ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling down shaft); (8) in shafts (things falling down shaft); (9) in shafts (miscellaneous); (10) suffocation by gases; (11) by explosives; (12) eruptions of water; (13) haulage; (14) by underground machinery; (15) smelting underground; (16) by surface machinery; (17) boilers or pipes bursting; (18) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (19) by electricity; (20) miscellaneous on surface.

Simla, the 8th September 1926.

No. M.-1055 (2) — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), and in supersession of the rules published with the notifications by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 11793-103, dated the 30th December 1908, and No. 6436-152, dated the 2nd September 1911, and of all notifications amending those rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following regulations, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

Regulation for all Mines except Coal Mines.

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Indian Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1926.

(2) They shall apply to every mine of whatever description other than a coal mine.

2. In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "the Act" means the Indian Mines Act, 1923;

(b) "the District Magistrate", in relation to any mine, means the District Magistrate of the district in which the mine is situated;

Provided that in the case of a mine which is situated partly in one district and partly in another, the District Magistrate for the purposes of these regulations shall be the District Magistrate authorised in this behalf by the local Government.

(c) "Form" means a Form as set out in the Schedule;

(d) "Schedule" means the Schedule to these regulations.

CHAPTER I.

RETURNS, NOTICES AND RECORDS.

3. (1) On or before the 21st day of January in each year the owner, agent or manager of every mine shall forward to the District Magistrate and to the Chief Inspector annual returns in respect of the preceding year in the following Forms:—

Mica Mines In Forms I, II, III, IV, VI and VII.

Mines other than Mica Mines In Forms I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII.

(2) If any mine is abandoned or the working of any mine has been discontinued over a period exceeding three months or if a change occurs in the ownership of any mine the returns required by sub-regulation (1) shall be submitted, within one month from the date of abandonment or change of ownership or within four months from the date of discontinuance:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by order in writing extend the period for the submission of such returns up to any date not later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which they relate:

Provided further that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to authorise the submission of any return later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which it relates.

4. The notice required by section 14 of the Act shall be furnished in duplicate, and shall specify the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and, in the case of a new mine, the date on which it was opened. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

5. When a mine has been abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding two months, the owner of the mine shall, within one month after the abandonment or within seven days after the expiry of the said period, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector notice in writing specifying the name and situation of the mine, the name and address of the owner, and the date and cause of the abandonment or discontinuance.

6. When a mine is re-opened after abandonment or discontinuance, the owner, agent or manager shall, within one month after the date of the re-opening, send to the District Magistrate notice in writing in duplicate specifying the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and the date of the re-opening. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

7. When a change occurs in the name of, or in the ownership of, a mine, notice in writing of the change and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the change.

8. When any new appointment is made of an agent or manager of a mine, or any change of address of any agent or manager occurs, notice of the appointment or change and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the appointment or change.

9. When the ownership of a mine is transferred, the previous owner or his agent or manager shall make over to the new owner all plans, books and other records required to be kept under the Act, and all correspondence relevant to the working of the mine with the Department of Mines and other Government departments.

10. If the owner, agent or manager of any mine intends to conduct or extend any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public work in respect of which this regulation is applicable by reason of any general or special order of the Local Government under clause (u) of section 29 of the Act, he shall, not less than sixty days before commencing such operations, give notice of his intention to the Chief Inspector and also, in the case of a railway, to the Railway Administration concerned or, in the case of any such public work as aforesaid, to such authority as the Local Government may by general or special order direct.

11. If the operations in respect of which notice is given under regulation 10 are not commenced within twelve months from the expiry of the period of sixty days therein referred to, the notice shall be held to have lapsed and the provisions of that regulation shall apply as if no such notice had been given.

12. The notice to be given under regulation 10 shall specify the position of the workings of the mine in relation to the railway or public work in question, the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the intended new operations, and the limits to which it is proposed to carry the said operations, and shall include a plan showing the existing and the intended mining operations in so far as they affect the railway or public work in question.

13. When any accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion, ignition, outbreak of fire or irruption of water occurs in or about a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall forthwith inform the Inspector by telephone or telegraph, and shall also, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, explosion, ignition, outbreak or irruption send notice thereof in Form IX to the District Magistrate or to the Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

14. If death results from any injury already reported as serious under regulation 13, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall, within twenty-four hours of his being informed of the death, send notice thereof to the District Magistrate or to the Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

CHAPTER II.

PLANS.

15. (1) The following provisions in respect of plans shall apply to all mines for gold, manganese, copper, lead, tin and wolfram and to such other mines or classes of mines as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specify.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to apply to any mine in which the workings do not extend under the super-jacent ground, or to any mine in which excavation is being made for prospecting purposes only:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may direct that this regulation shall apply to any such mine to such extent as he may think fit.

16. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine an accurate plan and section or sections, properly inked in on durable paper, of the workings of the mine on a scale of not less than 190 feet to 1 inch, showing the workings up to a date not more than six months previously. The name of the mine and of its owner and the scale shall be shown on the plan and sections, and the magnetic meridian with date shall be shown on the plan. The plans and sections shall also show all shafts, drives, crosscuts, winzes, rises, excavations (stopped ground), and any tunnels and passages connected therewith. They shall also show the boundaries of the underground leasehold, where possible, and all important surface features within the boundaries such as railways, roads, rivers, streams and reservoirs which overlie any part of the workings or any point within 600 feet of any part of the mine workings; also the general strike of the veins or mineral deposits, with their dips at different points, and the dislocations of the strata.

17. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall, at any time on the request of the Chief Inspector or of any Inspector, produce to him at the office at the mine such plans and sections, and also, on the like request, mark on such plans and sections the then state of the workings of the mine; and the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plans and the sections, and for official purposes to make or have a copy made of any part thereof respectively.

18. Where any mine or any considerable part of a mine is abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding one year, the person who was the owner of the mine at the time of the abandonment or discontinuance shall, within

three months after the abandonment or within fifteen months after the discontinuance of working, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector accurate plans and sections of the workings of the mine up to the time of the abandonment or discontinuance, or a true and accurate copy of the same:

Provided that if a change of ownership occurs after the abandonment or discontinuance and before the expiry of the three months or the fifteen months aforesaid, as the case may be, such plans and sections shall be sent forthwith.

19. After the expiry of ten years from the date of abandonment or discontinuance of working in any mine or in any considerable part of a mine, or, where the consent of the owner of the mine for the time being has been obtained, prior to the expiry of the said period, the Chief Inspector may, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, permit any person having interest in the said mine or part of a mine to inspect the plan or section of such mine or part of a mine sent to him in accordance with the provisions of regulation 18; and he may further, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, supply to any such person copies of the like plan or section.

CHAPTER III.

MANAGEMENT.

20. For every mine a book, to be called the Inspection Book, shall be kept in which Inspectors may record their observations. The owner, agent or manager shall write or cause to be written at the commencement of the book—

- (a) the name of the mine.
- (b) the name and address of the owner of the mine and of the agent, if any.
- (c) the name and address of the manager of the mine.

21. (1) The owner or agent of a mine shall appoint a competent person of not less than 21 years of age to be manager of the mine. If any question arises whether any person so appointed is competent to perform the duties of manager, the decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final.

(2) One person may be appointed manager of more mines than one, provided that the size of such mines and the distance between them is not so great as to preclude the proper and thorough performance by such manager of his duties in respect of each such mine. The decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final on any question arising out of this regulation.

(3) Where by reason of absence or for any other reason the manager is unable to perform the duties required of him by the Act, regulations, rules and bye-laws, the owner, agent or manager shall authorise in writing a person, whom he considers competent, to act as manager of the mine:

Provided that—

- (a) no such authority shall have effect for a period in excess of one month;
- (b) the owner, agent or manager, as the case may be, shall send to the Chief Inspector with the least possible delay, a written notice intimating that such an authorisation has been made, and stating the reason for the authorisation, the qualifications and experience of the person authorised and the dates of the commencement and ending of the authorisation; and
- (c) the Chief Inspector may by order in writing revoke any authority so granted and such order shall be final.

(4) No person shall be appointed to carry out the inspection required by regulation 43 unless he has attained the age of 21 years and has had sufficient practical experience of the working of mines. If any question arises whether the person so appointed is competent to carry out the duties required of him, the decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final.

CHAPTER IV.

SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

22. Where any part of a mine is so situated that there is any danger whatever of an irruption of surface water into the mine adequate protection against such an irruption shall be provided and maintained.

23. (1) At every mine where more than 20 persons are employed underground, or where in the opinion of the Chief Inspector it is necessary, there shall be at least two shafts or outlets, not nearer to one another than 20 feet, affording separate means of ingress and egress available to all the persons employed in the mine.

(2) Proper arrangements shall be made for persons to descend to, and ascend from, the mine at each of such shafts or outlets. If apparatus is necessary, it shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine and shall be constantly available for use.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this regulation with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply—

- (i) while a shaft is being sunk or an outlet is being made;
- (ii) to any working for the purpose of making a communication between two or more shafts or outlets.

(4) The Chief Inspector may exempt from the operation of this regulation, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, any mine in the case of which special difficulties exist which in his opinion make compliance with the provisions of this regulation not reasonably practicable.

CHAPTER V.

RAISING AND LOWERING PERSONS OR MATERIALS.

24. At every shaft or incline where persons or materials are lowered or raised by means of machinery the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

- (a) A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane, except for the short coupling chain attached to a cage, skip, wagon or bucket.
- (b) Ropes used in raising and lowering persons and all cappings or sockets and shackles shall be of the best materials and kept in good condition. The working load shall at no time be more than one-sixth of the breaking load of the rope. A similar spare rope shall always be kept in reserve at mines where there is only one hoisting shaft.
- (c) There shall be attached to every machine worked by mechanical power, and used for raising and lowering persons, one or more brakes of sufficient power by themselves to hold the cage, skip, wagon or bucket, when loaded, at any point in the shaft, and a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing to the person who works the machine the position of the cage, skip, wagon or bucket in the shaft; and if the drum is not on the crank shaft, there shall be an adequate brake on the drum shaft:

Provided that in the case of a shaft or winze not exceeding 100 feet in depth or a shaft or winze in course of sinking so much of this clause as requires an indicator shall not apply.

- (d) Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in a working shaft shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except—
 - (i) in that portion of a shaft which is being extended by sinking, or
 - (ii) where persons are employed at work in a shaft.
- (e) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing mineral or for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft, and from every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft, to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft. There shall also be proper means of transmitting distinct and definite signals from the top of every winding shaft to the winding engine. All signals shall be transmitted by mechanical or electrical means.

(f) (i) The first three or principal signals shall be—

One rap or bell	... RAISE when engine at rest.
One rap or bell	... STOP when engine in motion.
Two raps or bells	... LOWER.
Three raps or bells	... MEN ready to ascend or descend.
Three raps or bells	... IN REPLY. Men may enter the cage or other conveyance:

Provided that an alternative code may be used where the written permission of the Chief Inspector has been obtained.

- (ii) Any other signals shall be in addition to, and shall not interfere with, the foregoing.
- (iii) A printed copy of the code of shaft signals shall be posted at the shaft top and at every inset, and also at the winding engine.
- (g) Every working shaft used for lowering or raising persons by machinery, other than machinery operated by hand labour, shall, if it exceeds 150 feet in depth, be provided with guides to within not less than 100 feet from the bottom of the shaft.

(h) Adequate stationary lights shall be provided and used during working hours :—

- (1) at all places where persons have to work underground in the immediate vicinity of shafts.
- (2) after dark at the tops of all working shafts and at all winding engines used for raising and lowering persons.

(i) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges, horns or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum, and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket or box is at the bottom of the shaft.

(j) Every cage shall be provided with catches or some other suitable contrivance to prevent tubs from falling out, and shall, if used for lowering or raising persons, be covered in completely at the top and closed in at the two sides in a manner sufficient to prevent persons or things from projecting beyond the sides, and shall be provided with suitable gates or other rigid fences and with a rigid hand bar fixed in a position where it can be easily reached by all persons in the cage.

(k) The manager, or a competent person or persons appointed by the manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every 24 hours, examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and of the head-gear, ropes, chains, cages, guides, and conductors in the shafts and other similar appliances of the mine which are in actual use, both under ground and above ground, and, if more than 20 persons are employed in the mine simultaneously, shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such examination. Every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

25. No person shall get on or off a cage, skip, tub or bucket used for lowering or raising persons after the same has been set in motion, or leave it until it has reached the appointed stopping place ; nor shall any person ride on the top or edge of any cage, skip, bucket or box except when engaged upon work in the shaft.

26. No person, when ascending or descending a shaft, shall take with him any tools or other bulky materials, save when engaged in repairing the shaft or when otherwise specially authorised by the manager :

Provided that, in the case of tools only, the manager may, by general order, permit the same to be carried.

27. No person shall ride in a shaft on, or against, a loaded cage, skip, bucket or box.

28. Every person, when at or about the top or the bottom of a shaft, shall obey the orders and directions of the shaft attendants on duty at the time.

29. Every windlass, whim or whip in use at a shaft or winze shall be provided with a stopper, lynch peg, or other reliable holder.

30. The bucket, skip or any wagon in the cage shall not be filled up to such a height that any of the contents can fall out, and the bottom of the cage shall be kept clean.

31. When tools, wood, etc., with ends projecting over the top of the cage, skip or bucket are being lowered or hoisted, the projecting ends shall be securely fastened to the rope or bow.

32. Not more than such number of persons as may be authorised by the manager shall be allowed to ride in the same cage, tub, skip or bucket at one time, and a notice specifying the authorised number shall be posted at the top of every shaft and at every inset in a shaft.

33. When the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding, a point shall be fixed and marked on the indicator in such a way as to show when the cage or other conveyance is within a distance of twice the circumference of the drum from the completion of the wind ; and when such cage or conveyance has reached such distance it shall not, if either it or the descending cage contains persons, be raised for the remaining distance at a speed exceeding three miles per hour.

34. In shafts exceeding 300 feet in depth, where persons are raised or lowered by machinery, suitable devices shall be fitted if, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, such are required to provide against the overwinding of cages, skips or other conveyances or to safeguard persons liable to be injured in the case of an overwind.

35. At the top of every incline on which the haulage, not being endless rope or endless chain haulage, is worked by mechanical power or gravity there shall be stop-blocks or other similar contrivances to prevent wagons from running away. Additional stop-blocks or runaway switches, or some other appliance for arresting or diverting the descent of wagons in the event of a runaway, shall be fixed below the first stop-blocks at a greater distance than the length of a train of wagons. There shall also be provided and attached behind the ascending wagon or train of wagons a backstay, drag or other suitable contrivance for preventing the wagon or wagons from running back.

36. Where wagons are moved by hand no person shall permit a wagon to run uncontrolled, and, if sprags are necessary, a sufficient number shall be provided by the manager.

37. No person shall ride upon any tub, truck or wagon either under ground or above ground without the permission of the manager.

CHAPTER VI.

MINE WORKINGS.

38. The sides of open workings shall be sloped, stepped or secured in such a manner as to prevent danger from falls of material.

39. When an open working is worked in steps, steps shall be of sufficient breadth in comparison with their height to secure safety.

40. In open workings, trees liable to fall, the overburden, and all loose ground and material, shall be removed sufficiently far from the edge, or otherwise made secure, in order to prevent danger to persons employed in the mine.

41. The roofs and sides of all travelling roads and working places shall be made and kept secure.

42. Where the ground is not safe, all shafts in use shall be made secure with suitable timber-work or other means of support.

43. (1) A competent person or persons appointed for the purpose by the manager or underground manager shall inspect, at least one in every shift, every part of the mine in or through which any person has to work or pass, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition thereof as far as ventilation, roof, sides and general safety are concerned, and, if more than 20 persons are employed in the mine simultaneously, shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such inspection in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall sign and date his report.

(2) A competent person appointed by the manager for the purpose, shall, once at least in every week, examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend, and, if more than 20 persons are employed in the mine simultaneously, shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of the examination. Every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

44. Every place where work is carried on or where men are stationed or pass shall be placed under the charge of a competent person appointed by the manager or underground manager.

45. If a working place or travelling road is found to be unsafe, all persons shall be withdrawn immediately from the dangerous area and all access to such working place or travelling road, except for the purpose of removing the danger or saving life, shall be prevented by securely fencing the full width of all entrances to the place.

46. The top and all entrances between the top and bottom of shafts, winzes, shoots or sliding holes and any openings into a stope more than 10 feet deep below a drive and other dangerous openings shall be provided with a permanent or removable barrier in order to prevent persons or things from falling into them. When a shaft, winze, rise or stope leads directly into a travelling road or place where persons are stationed at work, the traffic at such points shall be protected against danger from anything falling from above.

47. At every shaft station where it is necessary for persons to pass from one side of the shaft to the other, provision shall be made enabling them to do so without entering or crossing a winding compartment.

48. All ladders, ladderways, platforms, doors, fences and other appliances and things in use underground shall be maintained in proper repair. Temporary ladders, platforms or other means of climbing or keeping a footing while at work shall be provided in sinks, winzes, rises, stopes and other places where they are needed.

49. Where any working is approaching any place containing or likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, the working shall not exceed 6 feet in width or height, and bore-holes shall be constantly kept at such a distance in advance of the face and at such angles from the working as is necessary to obviate the danger of a sudden breaking through of such water.

50. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to clear away smoke and to dilute and render harmless inflammable and noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels, and working of the mine, and the travelling roads to and from these working places shall be in a safe state for persons working or passing therein.

51. Underground workings and shafts, sinks and winzes which have been in disuse for some time shall be examined before again being used in order to ascertain whether foul air or other dangerous gases have accumulated therein and also to ascertain the condition of the roof and sides; and only such workmen as may be necessary to make such examination shall be allowed to proceed to such places until such places are certified to be in a safe state to work and travel in.

52. In any underground part of a mine where adequate stationary lights are not in use, every person shall carry a light.

53. No person shall work in any place other than a place in which he has been ordered to work by an official of the mine or by any person in whose charge he has been placed by an official of the mine.

CHAPTER VII.

LADDERWAYS.

54. In ladder-shafts making an angle of 25 degrees or less with the vertical platforms shall be provided at intervals not exceeding 35 feet. Ladders shall be placed so as to cover the openings in the platforms. Provided that in cases where timber and supplies are handled, a portion of this opening may be to one side of the ladder and in the opposite corner of the platform. Except in respect of the lowest 30 feet of a sinking shaft, ladders shall be fixed at an inclination of not less than one foot horizontal for every 10 feet vertical : provided that where exceptional circumstances require they may, with the consent of an Inspector, be fixed at a steeper inclination.

55. In ladder-shafts where the slope is less than 65 degrees and more than 30 degrees with the horizontal, platforms shall be placed at intervals of not more than 55 feet along the underlie or slope of the shaft.

56. All platforms shall be securely fenced.

57. All ladders shall be securely fastened to the sides of timbering of the shaft.

58. All ladders shall project at least three feet above the shaft top and above every platform, or strong holdfasts shall be provided at these places in convenient positions.

59. A ladderway, which is a compartment of a shaft used also for other purposes, shall be closed off from the other compartments to such an extent as to prevent injury to workmen passing up and down the ladderway.

60. Every ladderway opening in any travelling road or place where men are stationed or pass shall be provided with a door or with a substantial fence.

61. No person shall carry or be permitted to carry any drill, tool or any loose material on a ladderway in a vertical or steeply inclined shaft or winze, except so far as may be necessary in executing repairs :

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall prevent a person from carrying tools on a ladderway to a stope.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXPLOSIVES.

62. The explosives provided for use in the mine shall be of good quality and, as far as can be practically known, in good condition, and only detonators of one strength and of sufficient power for every class of explosive used shall be kept for use in the same mine.

63. Explosives shall not be taken into or kept in a dwelling house, but only in a properly constructed magazine.

64. (1) Explosives shall not be stored underground in a mine except with the approval of an Inspector in writing, and in a magazine or magazines duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) The manager shall appoint in writing a competent person or competent persons to be in charge of every magazine for the storage of explosives, and no person shall be in charge of a magazine without such written authority.

(3) Explosives shall be issued only to competent persons appointed by the manager or underground manager or foreman, and no unauthorised person shall have explosives in his possession. The names of such competent persons shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

(4) The person in charge of a magazine shall keep a correct record of the quantity of gunpowder and of the numbers of cartridges of other kinds of explosives and of detonators issued from the magazine to each authorized person, and a similar record of explosives returned to the magazine.

65. Underground magazines shall be placed at a sufficient distance from one another and from any portion of the mine, in which work is going on or which is used as a travelling road, to prevent the risk of injury to any person in the event of the explosion of the maximum amount of explosive stored.

66. The quantity of explosive which may be stored in an underground magazine shall not exceed the supply required for two working days in the mine in which the magazine is situated.

67. Detonators shall be kept in a securely locked box separate from any other explosive and no detonator shall be inserted into a priming cartridge until immediately before it is to be used :

Provided that, in the case of a wet working, priming cartridges may be prepared at the nearest convenient dry place adjacent to the working.

68. Every precaution shall be adopted to prevent the explosion or ignition of explosives stored in an underground magazine. The Chief Inspector may prescribe precautions to be adopted in addition to those required by the terms of the explosives licence.

69. No naked light shall be taken into an underground magazine or store.

70. Explosives shall not be sent down in the cage, skip or bucket unless there is a distinguishing mark attached to the cage, skip or bucket, or they are accompanied by a shot-firer or responsible person.

71. All blasting operations shall be conducted by or under the personal direction of duly competent persons, not less than 18 years of age, appointed by the manager, underground manager or foreman. The names of these persons shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

72. The number of shots fired, the quantity of explosives used and the number of shots (if any) which have misfired shall be recorded daily in a book to be kept for the purpose.

73. All unused explosives shall be returned to the magazine without delay. Such returned explosives shall be re-issued before fresh stock is used.

74. No explosives shall be taken into a mine except in a secure case, canister or bag containing not more than five pounds each, and a person shall not have in use or keep for use, at one time in any one place within the mine, more than one such case, canister or bag. The place in the mine at which any such case, canister or bag is in use, or is kept for use, shall, unless solid ground directly intervenes, not be less than thirty feet from a place at which any other such case, canister or bag is in use or kept for use:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, in special cases and by order in writing, permit, subject to such limitations as he may prescribe, the use at one time in one place of more than one of such cases, canisters or bags:

Provided further that nothing in this regulation shall prohibit the conveyance of larger quantities of explosives for supplying an underground magazine.

75. When explosives are being carried on a ladder, each case, canister or bag shall be securely fastened to the person carrying it.

76. In the process of charging or stemming a hole no person shall use an iron or steel tool, scraper or tamping rod, nor shall he use undue force in pressing the explosive into the hole or strike it when at the bottom of the hole.

77. In any underground working place only those holes which are to be fired in the next round shall be charged, and the fuses in all holes which have been charged shall be ignited or detonated together.

78. Before a shot is fired in an underground working place due warning shall be given to persons in the vicinity, and every entrance to the place where a shot is about to be fired shall be guarded so as to prevent any person, not having received warning, from placing himself in dangerous proximity to the shot.

79. (1) When two underground working places have approached to within 10 feet of one another, no blasting shall be done in any one of such workings unless the workmen have been withdrawn from the other working, and the same has been fenced.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-regulation any place to which workmen have lawful access shall be deemed to be a working place.

(2) In open workings blasting shall not be commenced until such warning as will prevent danger to the persons working in the mine and in its vicinity has been given by an efficient system of signals or by other means arranged by the manager. Notice shall similarly be given as soon as blasting is finished.

80. When shots are fired, the number of reports shall be counted by at least two persons. The lowest count shall be taken to be correct. Unless it is certain that all the shots have exploded, no person shall re-enter such working place until 30 minutes after blasting, unless the shot has been fired by electrical means when this interval may be reduced to not less than ten minutes after the source of the electricity has been disconnected from the cable, and the place becomes clear of fumes. If the charge is known to have burnt away without exploding, no person shall re-enter the working place for an hour.

81. After a shot has been fired in an underground working place, the person who fired the shot or a competent person appointed in writing by the manager of the mine shall, before any other person enters the place, make a careful examination and with his assistants make the place safe. No other person shall enter the place until the examination has been made and the place has been declared to be safe in all respects.

82. No person shall bore out a hole that has once been charged or attempt to withdraw a charge either before firing or after a misfire, or deepen or tamper with empty holes or sockets left after blasting.

83. When a misfire occurs, a portion of the tamping may be sludged out with compressed air or water under pressure, but no kind of tool shall be used for this purpose. The hole shall thereafter be reprimed and fired.

84. No person shall drill or cause or permit to be drilled any hole within 12 inches of a misfired hole, and care shall be taken to drill the new hole in such a direction that there is no danger of touching the unexploded charge. The new hole shall be bored in the presence of an authorised shot-firer, and he shall be present during operations undertaken for the removal of debris lying within six feet of the misfired hole. A careful search amongst the debris shall be made for cartridges and detonators, if any.

85. If a place where a misfire has occurred is temporarily vacated, a man shall be posted to warn all persons in the neighbourhood of the fact, or the place shall be fenced so as to prevent access. In open workings it will be sufficient to mark the place of misfire with a red flag.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

86. (1) Every flywheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery used in and about a mine shall be kept securely fenced.

(2) Where it is necessary to prevent danger to the public, every tank or reservoir shall be securely fenced.

87. Efficient guards shall be provided for such parts of any machinery and any electrical conductors as may be a source of danger.

88. If any person, when in charge of any machinery, apparatus or appliance used in or about a mine, observes any defect or dangerous flaw therein, he shall immediately report the fact to the manager, under-manager or enginewright.

89. Every person shall strictly comply with all lawful orders issued by the manager or such other official as may be empowered by the manager to issue the same.

90. No person occupying any position of trust in or about a mine shall depute another person to do his work without the sanction of the official to whom he is subordinate; and no such person shall absent himself without having previously obtained permission from such official for the term of his absence or without having been relieved by a competent person.

91. No person shall negligently or wilfully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligently or wilfully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or the persons employed therein.

92. No person shall damage, destroy or improperly interfere with anything provided for or used in the working of the mine.

93. No person shall remove or pass through any fence, or remove or pass any danger-signal unless so specially authorised by the manager or an official empowered by the manager in that behalf.

94. No person occupying any position of trust in or about a mine shall sleep whilst on duty.

95. If any person required by these regulations or by any rule or bye-law made under the Act to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written for him, and shall have it read over to him, and shall attach his thumb mark to it. The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end together with a statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

96. Whenever the circumstances at any mine or part of a mine are such as to render any provision of these regulations not reasonably applicable to such mine or part of such mine, the Chief Inspector may, at his direction, grant exemption from such provision under such conditions as he may think fit.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of mine.
2. Postal address of mine.
3. Date of opening.
4. Date of closing (if closed).
5. Situation of mine

{ District.
Province.
6. { Name of owner.
Postal address of owner.
7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any).
Postal address of Managing Agents (if any).
8. { Name of Agent (if any), as defined in Section 3 (a) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923
Postal address of Agent.
9. { Name of Manager.
Postal address of Manager.
10. Name of mineral worked.
11. Means by which the mineral is raised from the mine, i.e., hand labour, mechanical or electrical power.

FORM II.

[SEE REGULATION 3.]

Persons employed during the year ending on 31st December 19..., and wages paid for work done in December 19...

Classification.	Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked during the year.	Daily average number of persons employed as calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances by the number of days worked during the year.	Average hours worked per week during the year.	Aggregate number of daily attendances in December.	Total amount paid in wages for work done in December.	Average daily earnings in December as calculated by dividing the amount in column 7 by the number of attendances in column 6.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. <i>Underground</i> (i.e., in places lying beneath the super-jacent ground).							
I. Males :—							
Foremen and mates ...							
Miners ...							
Skilled labour not included above.							
Unskilled labour not included above.							
Total (males) ...							
II. Females							
B. <i>Open workings</i> (i.e., in workings of the mine (including quarries) which are not situated beneath the super-jacent ground).							
I. Males :—							
Foremen and mates ...							
Miners ...							
Skilled labour not included above.							
Unskilled labour not included above.							
Total (males) ...							
II. Females							
C. <i>Surface</i> (i.e., not in the workings of the mine, including all subordinate officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting).							
I. Males :—							
Clerical and supervising staff (excluding the superior supervising staff).							
Skilled labour ...							
Unskilled labour ...							
Total (males) ...							
II. Females							

NOTE (1).—Where persons are employed in both underground and open workings, the figures relating to them should be included under section A.

NOTE (2).—Where workmen are paid through contractors, the sums entered in column 7 should be the sums paid by the contractors to the workmen, so far as these can be ascertained.

FORM III.

[SEE REGULATION 3.]

Accidents and Prosecutions.

Number of separate accidents* reported during the year.			Number of persons.		Number of prosecutions instituted by the management, with the sections and rules under which the prosecutions were instituted.		Number of persons convicted, with the sections and rules under which the convictions were obtained.	
Fatal.	Serious.	Total	Killed.	Seriously injured.				
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	

* Accidents which were reported as serious accidents but resulted fatally should be entered as fatal accidents.

FORM IV.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Epidemic Diseases.

Disease.*	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera
Plague
Small-pox
Influenza

* Figures for any other specified disease which has been epidemic at the mine should be entered in this form.

FORM V.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

*(For mines other than mica mines.)**Type and aggregate horse-power of electrical apparatus.*

1.—System of supply (whether continuous current or alternating current)—

Voltage of supply	...	...	...	...
Periodicity	...	...	...	...
Source of supply	...	...	...	...

2.—Voltage at which current is used for—

Lighting	...	...	...	...
Power	...	...	...	...

3.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed on surface for—

Winding	...	...	...	...
Ventilation	...	...	...	...
Haulage	...	...	...	...
Ore dressing	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...

Total horse-power ...

4.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed underground for—

Haulage	...	...	...	...
Pumping	...	...	...	...
Portable machinery	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...

Total horse-power ...

5.—Total horse-power (addition of 3 and 4)

FORM VI.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Particulars of Explosives.

Explosives.

Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of detonators used.

FORM VII.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

(For Mica mines only.)

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19

Total amount of dressed mica raised.	Total amount of dressed mica consigned.	Total value at the mine of mica consigned. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mica outside the mine should not be included.)
Cwts.	Cwts.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager.

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owner" should be added.)
Date of signature.

FORM VIII.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

(For all mines except mica mines.)

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19

Name of mineral raised, and metal (if any) extracted.	Total amount of mineral raised. The figures should be stated— (a) in the case of gem-stones, in carats; (b) in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, graphite, jades, steatite, tin-ore, tungsten-ore, in cwts., or where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs, in cwts. and lbs. Output of radio-active minerals and rare minerals such as wolframite, monazite, pitchblende, samarskite, tantalite, triplite, should be returned in cwts. and lbs.; (c) in the case of clay, limestone, magnesite, marble, phosphatic rock, salt, slate, and other stone, and all metalliferous ores except those referred to in (b), in tons.	Total value at the mine of mineral raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine). Any charges incurred in transporting the mineral outside the mine property should not be included.	Quantity of metal or metals extracted at the mine. Each metal should be shown separately— (a) in the case of gold, silver and other precious metals, in Troy ounces; (b) in the case of gold in cwts. and fractions of cwts.; (c) in the case of other metals, in tons and fractions of tons.	Value of metal or metals extracted at the mine. The value of each metal should be shown separately.
1	2	3	4	5
Total				

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager

(If the form is signed by a Managing Agent the words "for owner" should be added).

Date of signature.

FORM IX.

(See REGULATION 13.)

Notice of Accident.

FROM—

TO—THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES,

(through the District
Subdivisional Magistrate of.....)

Dated

19

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal accident
 which has occurred at the

Mine :—

a fatal accident
 a serious accident
 an accidental explosion or ignition
 an outbreak of fire
 an eruption of water

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station, District, Province.)			
2. Mineral worked	...	...	...
3. Name and postal address of owner	...		
4. Name and sex of persons—			
Killed.	Injured.	Age.	Occupation.
5. Date and hour of the occurrence	...		
6. Place of the occurrence	...	...
7. Cause and description	...	...
8. Classification of accident*	...	...
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal cause death of ...			

I have the honour to be,
 SIR,

Your most obedient servant,
 Owner.
 Agent.
 Manager.

* Under one or other of the following heads, namely —

(1) Explosions and ignitions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of side; (4) in shafts (overwinding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (while ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling down shaft); (8) in shafts (things falling down shaft); (9) in shafts (miscellaneous); (10) suffocation by gases; (11) by explosives; (12) eruption of water; (13) haulage; (14) by underground machinery; (15) sundries underground; (16) by surface machinery; (17) boilers or pipes bursting; (18) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (19) by electricity; (20) miscellaneous on the surface.

A. G. CLOW,
 Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th September 1926.

No. F-285-26-1.—Mr. J. D. V. Hodge, of the Indian Civil Service, is confirmed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st October 1926.

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

The 30th September 1926.

No. F-290-18a-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45A and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely:—

In Schedule II, in column II, against entry 11A, the words "All Governors' Provinces" shall be inserted.

H. G. HAIG,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st October 1926.

Part B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1260.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Captain to be Major.

Bernard Eustace Luard. Dated 7th June 1926.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

William Barr Renwick. Dated 1st April 1926.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Stodart. Dated 15th September 1925.

Robert Ramsay Kirby. Dated 11th October 1925.

Leo Smith. Dated 16th April 1926.

Robert Hunter Ferguson. Dated 24th May 1926.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 13th September 1926.

No. 544-S.-{(2)}—The following Order in Council, dated the 26th July 1926, providing for the recognition of the tonnage particulars shown on the Certificates of Registry or other national papers issued to Estonian ships, is published for general information:—

"AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 26th day of July 1926.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vic. c. 60), it is enacted that whenever it appears to His Majesty the King in Council that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, His Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in His Majesty's Dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by the Government of Estonia and are now in force in that country.

Now therefore, His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Estonian Tonnage Order, 1926.
2. Estonian ships, the certificates of registry or other national papers of which are dated on or after the 28th November 1917, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

M. P. A. HANKEY".

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

G. L. CORBETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 29th September 1926.

Reduction of the rate of interest on deposits in the General Provident Fund and certain other similar funds.

No F-70-II-F.E.—In view of the recent fall in the rate of interest on their rupee borrowing the Government of India have had under consideration the question whether the rate of interest, which is now paid on deposits in the General Provident Fund and other similar funds and which is intended to correspond to the rate of interest on their rupee loans, should not also be reduced. They have now decided, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that the rate of interest on deposits and also on the balances at credit of subscribers on the 31st March 1927 should be reduced from 5½ to 4½ per cent. with effect from the 1st April 1927. The Funds concerned are:—

- (1) The General Provident Fund.
- (2) The Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.
- (3) The Finance Department Provident Fund.
- (4) The Police Department Provident Fund.
- (5) The Geological Survey Department Provident Fund.
- (6) The Opium Department Provident Fund.
- (7) The Northern India Salt Revenue Department Provident Fund.
- (8) The Forest Department Provident Fund.
- (9) The Civil Veterinary Department Provident Fund.
- (10) The Madras Military Assistant Surgeons' Fund.
- (11) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund.
- (12) The Indian Ordnance Department Provident Fund.
- (13) The Special Provident Funds on bonus or contributory terms.

2. It is intended that the reduced rate of interest (4½ per cent.) should also apply, with effect from the same date, to compulsory subscriptions and contributions and to the balances at credit of the subscribers on the 31st March 1927 in respect of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Provident Funds of the Assam Bengal, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, Bengal Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South India Railways whose provident fund securities have been taken over by Government.

3. No definite period is fixed during which this reduced rate of interest will hold good. It will be liable to revision, should there be disparity between it and the rates at which the Government of India raise their rupee loans at the time. Six months' notice will be given to subscribers before any alteration is made.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th October 1926.

PART B.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1284.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

2nd Battalion, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Harry Fox Simpson. Dated 8th September 1926.

The Calcutta Scottish.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Arthur Edwin Mackintosh. Dated 6th August 1926.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1300.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 111 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made, in the Cantonment Property Rules, 1925, namely :—

In proviso (2) to rule 6 of the said rules, for the words "only on payment of such rent" the words "only on such payment made in such manner" shall be substituted.

No. 1301.—The following draft of certain amendments to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 8th November 1926.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

(a) In rule 11 of the said rules for the words "to the Cantonment Authority, and the decision of the Cantonment Authority shall be final" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"to the Cantonment Authority. If his appeal is rejected by the Cantonment Authority he will be entitled to submit a further appeal, within thirty days from the date of the order passed by the Cantonment Authority, to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command whose decision shall be final."

(b) In rule 12 of the said rules for the words "Officer Commanding the District", the following shall be substituted, namely :—"Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command".

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 14th October, 1926.

No. F.-822-26.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Legislature of Victoria, being a part of His Majesty's Dominions, has made provision for the enforcement, within Victoria, of maintenance orders made by Courts in British India.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act shall apply in respect of Victoria.

The 5th October 1926.

No. F.-764/26.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honourable Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 6th November 1926.

J. M. DUNNETT,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October 1926.

No. 15-F.-1-16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), and in supersession of notification No. 15-2-F. 16, dated the 19th January 1921, so far as it relates to the district of Mymensingh, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority. I			Tax. II.
District. 1 (1).	Police-station. 1 (2).	Name and number of local authority (Chaukiduri Panchayat). 1 (3).	
Mymensingh ...	Trishal P. S. ... Muktagachha P. S.	III. Kathal ... IV. Kanihari ... VIII. Balipara ... III. Tarati ...	Chaukidari rate. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.

No. 25-F.-2-16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), and in supersession of the notification No. 15-4-F.-16, dated the 19th January 1921, so far as it relates to the district of Mymensingh, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority. I		Name and number of local authority (Chaukidari Panchayat) 1 (8).	Tax. II.
District 1 (1).	Police-station. I (2).		
Mymensingh ...	Parbadhala P. S. ...	VII. Megsimul ... X. Naraindahar ... XII. Simulkandi ... XIII. Paboi ... XIV. Syamganj ... XV. Narayandia ... XVII. Bairati ... VIII. Challisha ... XX. Biska ... II. Gouripur ...	Chaukidari rate. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
	Netrakona P. S. ... Phulpur P. S. ... Iswarganj P. S. ...		

P. H. MAFLIN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PEACE TREATY.

Simla, the 2nd October 1926.

No. 1115-P.T.—Mr. W. Stather Hale, O.B.E., an officer on special duty in the office of the Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), is appointed to officiate as Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), *vice* Mr. B. S. Kisch, C.I.E., I.C.S., granted leave on average pay with effect from the 22nd October 1926, or any subsequent date on which he may assume charge of the duties and until further orders.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th October 1926.

No. 1120-P.T.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), read with paragraph 1 (XVII) of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, and with reference to notifications Nos. 1107 and 1115, dated the 2nd October 1926, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. Carey Morgan, Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Bengal, to act as Custodian for the Presidency of Bengal with effect from the 25th September 1926, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. W. Stather Hale, O.B.E., for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act and India Treaty of Peace Order.

W. T. M. WRIGHT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 25th September 1926.

No. 33.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 19-A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891, namely :—

For Rules 1 and 2 of the said Rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 1. Piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, shall be deemed to include cotton and woollen piece-goods of all kinds, except the descriptions noted below :—

Alhambra.
Blankets.
Blind cloth.
Bookbinding cloth in cut pieces.
Buckram.
Carpets (in rolls).
Counterpanes.
Dusters in woven pieces.
Embroidered Flounces.
Embroidered Voile Sarries.
Filter Cloth.
Glass Cloths in woven pieces.
Handkerchiefs in woven pieces.
Lace Curtain Cloth.
Madras Muslim Cloth.
Penelope Canvas.
Pillow Calico (Tubular).
Prayer Mats.
Press Cloth.
Quilts.
Rugs.
Sarongs up to 2½ yards in length.
Shawls (finished), with ends hemmed or fringed, imported singly or in pieces containing two or more shawls.
Sponge cloth (for swabs) Tapestry Cloth.
Teddy Bear or Imitation Seal Skin Cloth.
Towels in woven pieces.
Undershirt Cloth.
Woollen Clearer Cloth.
Woollen Knitted Cloth.
Woollen Roller Cloth.
Woollen Sizing Flannel.

Provided that the Collector of Customs shall not detain any unstamped piece-goods if he is satisfied that, although they are not named in the preceding list, they are of such a nature that they would be liable to serious depreciation in value, if stamped.

Note 1.—Whenever a Collector exercises his discretion under this proviso, he should forthwith report the case, sending a sample of the goods, to the Government of India, through the Central Board of Revenue, so that the question of issuing general orders in favour of such goods may be considered.

Note 2.—The mention of any item in the list of exemptions has no bearing upon the question whether that item, if consisting of cotton, is assessable under the Tariff head “Cotton piece-goods.”

2. Unstamped cotton and woollen piece-goods imported for the personal use of individuals or private associations of individuals and not for trade purposes shall not be detained.”

These amendments will come into force with effect from the 1st November 1926.

No. 35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt, with effect from the 27th September 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings such as are used for glue-making from the export duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

No. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt currents from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of a duty of Re. 1-4 as. per cwt.

This notification will come into force with effect from the 27th September 1926.

The 9th October 1926.

No. 38.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), tea of Indian origin which has been exported to Ceylon and is subsequently imported into British India for blending purposes by *bona fide* blenders; Provided:—

- (i) that such tea is identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and
- (ii) that it is imported within three years from the date of its export to Ceylon.

No. 39.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification in this department, No. 8 Customs, dated the 4th March 1926, relating to the prohibition of the bringing into British India of any copy of the fortnightly magazine entitled "Industrial and Trade Review for Asia" published in Germany, except with respect to issues of the magazine published before the date of this notification.

The 2nd October 1926.

No. 37.—*Erratum.*—In this department notification No. 36-Customs, dated the 25th September 1926, for the word "Currents" read "Currants".

STAMPS.

The 2nd October 1926.

No. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, namely:—

In item 53 of the said notification after the words "or, in the United Provinces, the Public Health Department" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or other administrative department empowered to execute public works".

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1926.

No. 235-T. (14).—The present rate of duty on matches imported from abroad is Re. 1-8 per gross, which represents a duty of more than 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty was raised to the above figure purely as a revenue measure, and the Government of India have consistently rejected requests from manufacturers in India that the duty should be declared a protective duty. Nevertheless, a high revenue duty naturally has a protective effect, and since 1922, when the present duty was imposed, numerous match factories have been established in India, some of them using indigenous woods, and others wood imported in the log from abroad. Concurrently there has been a progressive decline in the customs revenue derived from matches. This revenue amounted to Rs. 154 lakhs in 1922-23 and Rs. 138 lakhs in 1923-24, but in 1925-26 it amounted (inclusive of the revenue from splints and veneers) only to Rs. 118 lakhs. As the Indian factories overcome technical difficulties and attain their full production the decrease in customs revenue is likely to become more serious.

2. In these circumstances, the Government of India consider that the whole position requires investigation, and they have decided to entrust this task to the Tariff Board. The first point for enquiry is whether the three conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission are satisfied in the case of the match industry in India, and whether the industry should be protected. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, the Tariff Board will report at what rate the import duty should be fixed in order to give the industry the protection it requires and whether alternative measures of protection could suitably be adopted. If the answer is in the negative, the Government of India theoretically will be free to lower the import duty on matches in the interests both of the consumer and their own revenue from this source. But the Tariff Board will report to what extent vested interests have been created in India as the result of the present rate of duty, how far those vested interests require consideration and what prospect there is of the match industry in India establishing itself, if the present rate of duty is maintained. If the Tariff Board decides that consideration must be paid to the industry brought into existence by the present rate of duty and that the duty should be maintained at the present figure, or approximately at the present figure, it will further report whether the loss of customs revenue can be made up in whole or in part by any other appropriate form of taxation of the industry. In this connection, the attention of the Board is drawn to the remarks of the Honourable Commerce Member on the 24th March 1924, in the Council of State. Generally the Tariff Board will investigate the whole question and make such recommendations as seem germane to the subject.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, and the Secretary, Tariff Board.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

G. L. CORBETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September 1926.

No. L-1125.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), and of the intention of which notice was given by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour No. L-1125, dated the 21st May 1926, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added to the list of occupational diseases and the employments specified in Schedule III of the said Act:—

Occupational disease.	Employment.
Mercury poisoning or its sequel	... Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.

The 9th October 1926.

No. M-257.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. R. Simpson, M.Sc., to be Chief Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India, vice Dr. D. Penman, D.Sc., with effect from the 11th October 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that appointment.

The 16th October 1926.

No. M-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely:—

In clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 71 of the said rules, for the words "for a period of seven days" the words "for a period not exceeding fifteen days" shall be substituted.

FACTORIES.

The 2nd October 1926.

No. L-1488.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. L-1250, dated the 4th February 1925, the same having been previously published as required by section 39 of the said Act:—

AMENDMENT.

For the schedule referred to in clause I of the said rule, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

Schedule.

Name of factory.....	Year ending 31st December 19.....
	Season(s) ending.....

19.....

Name of occupier..... Name of Manager.....

1. District.....

2. Place.....

3. Nature of industry.....

Men.....

Women.....

Boys.....

Girls.....

4. Average number of operatives employed daily.....

Men.....

Women.....

Children.....

5. Normal hours worked per week.....

Men.....

Women.....

Children.....

6. What intervals are given to adults?.....

7. Are rest intervals given to children?.....

8. Are week days sometimes substituted for Sundays as weekly holidays?.....

21?.....

22?.....

26?.....

27?.....

28?.....

9. Are the majority of operatives exempted from the provisions of sections.....

24 (a)?.....

35*?.....

10. Is the factory exempted from the provisions of sections.....

* This refers only to the exemption granted under the first proviso of section 36.

A. C. MCWATTERS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 25th September 1926.

No. 34.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 130 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to direct that applications for transhipment under section 128 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, at the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong shall be made in the form annexed hereto.

The form shall be printed on strong white paper, size 16' by 11'.

The word "Original" shall be printed on the first copy and "Duplicate" on the second. Where further copies are necessary as advices to outports, they should be stamped "Triplicate" and so on.

Applications for free transhipment shall have "Free transhipment" printed in column 7, "Space for Cashier's stampa."

The form will come into force from the 1st December 1926.

TRANSHIPMENT PERMIT.

Original.
Duplicate.

To

The Collector of Customs.

SIR,

Please permit to be transhipped from the ss. _____ arrived here on _____ of 19_____, under _____ colours from _____ the undermentioned goods for Exportation per ss. _____ under _____ colours to _____

1 Marks and Nos.	2 Number and kind of packages.	3 Description of goods.	4 Weight or quantity.	5 Originally manifested for transhipment under Rot. No. _____ Line No. _____	6 <i>Space for P. C.'s Stamps.</i>
				Custom House Orders.	7 <i>Space for Cashier's Stampa.</i>
<i>Space for Court Fee Stamps.</i>	We do declare the contents of this application to be truly stated.				8 <i>Space for Import Department Stamps.</i>
	<i>Signature of transhipper.</i>				

V. S. SUNDARAM,
Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th September 1926.

No. F-288-C.S.R.—26.—The following resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information:—

RESOLUTION I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the majority

of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 18th day of August 1926, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

- (1) In clause (b) of rule 51 of the said Rules, for the words "the marked rate of exchange" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.
- (2) In clause (5) of rule 91 of the said Rules, after the word "State" the words "in Council" shall be inserted.

RESOLUTION II.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 18th day of August 1926, hereby makes the following amendments in the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

1. Article 44A of the said Regulations shall be repealed.
2. In article 66 of the said Regulations, for the words "the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the date on which the advance was made" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.
3. In note 5 to article 85 of the said Regulations, for the words "the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the day when it becomes due" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.
4. In article 692 of the said Regulations, for the words "the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the day when each payment becomes due" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.
5. In article 862 of the said Regulations, for the words "the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the date on which they become due" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.
6. In articles 868 and 934 of the said Regulations, for the words "the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the date on which each payment becomes due" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.
7. In article 933A and in clauses (1) and (2) of article 983 of the said Regulations, for the words "the rate of exchange current on the date on which payment falls due" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.
8. In the second paragraph of Form No. 21 appended to the said Regulations, for the words "the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the day on which they become due" the words "such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe" shall be substituted.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October 1926.

PART B.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1843.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Calcutta Scottish.

To be Lieutenant.

James Johnstone, M.C. Dated 12th August 1926.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1355.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified, and are permitted to retain their ranks and wear the uniform of their corps on retirement:—

The Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.

Captain Ernest Whitney Thomas, V.D. Dated 6th May 1926.
Captain Henry Thorpe Martin, V.D. Dated 24th July 1926.

REWARDS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1358.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

Major Alexander Duncan, 2nd Battalion, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.
Major Raymond Lewis Bliss, The Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.
Captain Alan Felton Tabraham, 2nd Battalion, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.
Captain Wilfred Petrock Field, the Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.
Lieutenant Frank James Salberg, M.B.E., The Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1926.

No. F.-18/28/26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to those rules, with effect from the 31st August 1926:—

In Schedule III, against Indian Civil Service under the heading "All-India Services" in the entry relating to Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, add "Judicial" after "Education".

The 7th October 1926.

No. F.-18/30/1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following additions to the said rules:—

(1) At the end of Schedule III, the following shall be added, namely—
"Additional Judicial Commissioner, North West Frontier Province."

(2) In appendix A to schedule IV, under the heading "B-Posts", the following shall be added, namely—
"The post of Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioner.
The post of Judge of a Chief Court."

(3) At the end of schedule V, the following shall be added, namely—

"Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns and Rangoon.
Judges of Chief Courts
Judicial Commissioners and Additional Judicial Commissioners."

If non-pensionable under Article 549 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Judges of High Courts

The High Court if not Judges (India) Pensionable Rules, 1922, under the—or under Article 549 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. F.-18/30/26-I.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the approval of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 11th day of August 1926, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

At the end of Rule 12 of the said rules the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that the benefits, if any, admissible under this Rule to officers whose pensions are regulated by Article 549 of the Civil Service Regulations shall be subject to the rules and limitations from time to time in force in respect of passage benefits admissible to Judges of the High Court who are not members of the Indian Civil Service."

And the said rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been enacted as so amended.

J. M. DUNNETT,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India (Offy.).

No. F.-597-23-Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st October 1926.

RESOLUTION.

The following reprint of the Home Department resolution No. 713-734-Jndl., dated the 2nd June 1913, is published for general information :—

No. 713—734.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 2nd June 1913.

RESOLUTION.

(Corrected up to the 20th October 1926.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of existing orders, to declare that

the undermentioned classes of deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in section 2 of the Government of India Act, 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., Cap. 41), may be executed as follows:—

A.—In the case of the Governor-General in Council—

1. All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those hereinafter specified. By a Secretary to the Government of India.
2. All deeds and instruments relating to railway matters other than those hereinafter specified. By the Secretary to the Railway Board.

B.—In case of the Army Department—

I.—In the Military Engineer Services (subject to any limits fixed by the Government of India):—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc.
2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours, and embankments, and also instruments relating to the construction of water-works, sewage works, and the erection of machinery.
3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works.
4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.
5. Leases for grazing cattle on canal banks or roadsides; for fishing in a canal; for the cultivation of land; leases of water for irrigation and other purposes, and leases of water power; and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees or other produce on roadsides or in plantations.
6. Leases of houses, land or other immovable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month.
7. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.
8. Instruments connected with the collection, or farming of tolls at bridges or ferries or other means of communication provided by the local Government.
9. Agreement for the recovery of fines on account of drift wood or other timber passing into a canal.
10. Agreements with temporary establishments.
11. Agreements entered into in India with civilian mechanics and others for a specified period of service in the Military Engineer Services. By the Adjutant-General in India.
12. All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those specified in heads 1 to 11. By a Secretary to the Government of India or a Secretary to a local Government.

By the Engineer-in-Chief, Chief Engineers of Commands, Deputy Chief Engineer, North-West Frontier Province, Commanding Royal Engineers, Garrison Engineers and (in the case of deeds, contracts or other instruments relating to such scheme) the Chief Engineer of the Board of Control of the Military Lands Scheme, Bombay.

II.—Contracts and other instruments for the Department of Master General of Supply:—

(a) All contracts, deeds and instruments for Ordnance and Clothing Factories. By the Master General of Supply, Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture, Superintendents of Ordnance Factories and Officers in charge of Clothing Factories.

(b) All contracts, deeds and instruments for the Artillery Directorate including Inspection Section. By the Master General of Supply, Director of Artillery, Inspectors of Lethal weapons, Chief Inspectors of Stores and Clothing, and the Proof and Experimental Officer.

(c) All contracts, deeds and instruments for the Directorate of Contracts.	By the Master General of Supply and the Director of Contracts.
(d) Farms Department—	
(i) Agreements entered into in India with civilian employés for a specified period of service in the Military Farms Department.	By the Master General of Supply.
(ii) Leases of land, purchases or leases of harvesting or cutting rights and renewal of such leases, provided the period of each lease or each separate renewal does not exceed—	
(a) five years; (b) twelve months.	(a) By the Director of Farms. (b) By the Assistant Controllers of Grass and Dairy Farms.
(iii) Contracts for supplies and services to, and purchases from, the Farms Department.	By the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Master General of Supply, the Director of Farms and the Assistant Controllers of Grass and Dairy Farms.

III.—Contracts and other instruments for the Indian Army Ordnance Corps:—

1. Contracts for undertaking sales of un-serviceable stores.
2. Contracts for washing of textiles and repairs to garments and tentage.
3. Contracts for landing, weighing, cartage, loading and unloading of ordnance stores.
4. Contracts for supply of *khus khus* tatties, chicks coarse and fine to all units in India.
5. Agreements entered into in India with civilian employés for a specified period of service in the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.
6. All instruments connected with the re-conveyance of property given as security.

By the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores.

By the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Chief Ordnance Officers and Ordnance Officers of Depots.

1. Contracts for supplies and services to and purchases from the Indian Army Service Corps.
2. Contracts for supply of stores and repairs to, for building bodies for, M. T. vehicles, and conveyance of military passengers on hill roads by motor vehicles.
3. All instruments connected with the re-conveyance of property given as security.
4. Agreements, other than those entered into in India, with civilian employés for a specified period of service in the Indian Army Service Corps.

By the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Quartermaster-General in India, Command, District, Independent Brigade and Station Commanders, and officers of the Indian Army Service Corps other than departmental officers.

V.—Contracts for the Medical Department:—

1. All contracts for supplies and services to and purchases from the Medical Store Department.
2. All instruments connected with the re-conveyance of property given as security.
3. Agreements with passed candidates for the Indian Medical Department.
4. Security bonds on behalf of Indian military medical pupils.
5. Agreements entered into in India with Lady Nurses of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.
6. Agreements with Matrons of Station Family Hospitals in India.
7. Agreements with temporary hospital store-keepers.

By the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Officers in charge, Medical Store Depots.

By Officers in charge, Medical Store Depots.

By Principals of Medical Colleges and Schools.

By the Director, Medical Services in India.

By the Officer Commanding the Station Hospital concerned.

By the Officer Commanding a Medical Unit, Assistant Director of Medical Services of a District or Independent Brigade, or the Officer Commanding a Company of the Indian Hospital Corps.

VI.—Contracts and other instruments for the Army Remounts Department:—

1. Agreements with shippers for landing horses at the Presidency Remount Depôt, Calcutta.	By the Quartermaster-General in India or the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta.
2. Contracts for undertaking the sale of Government animals, rejected from the Remount Department.	By the Quartermaster General in India, or Superintendents, Remount Depôts, or District Remount Officers.
3. Contracts for the occupation or leasing of land.	By Superintendents of Remount Depôts and District Remount Officers.
4. Contracts for forage or stores.	
5. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.	By the Quartermaster-General in India and Superintendents of Remount Depôts and District Remount Officers.
6. Contracts for petty work at Remount Depôts and Remount Areas.	By Superintendents of Remount Depôts and District Remount Officers.

VII.—In the Military Accounts Department:—

1. Deeds of reconveyance of dwelling and mess houses and of Auxiliary and Territorial Force buildings which have been mortgaged to Government as security for the payment of building advances or loans.	By Controllers of Military Accounts.
2. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.	
3. Agreements for the hire of houses required for the accommodation of Military Accounts Offices.	

VIII.—Contracts and instruments relating to Cantonments:—

1. Leases relating to land belonging to Government in Cantonments which has not been entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925.	By the Military Estates Officer of the Cantonment.
2. Leases of houses appropriated by Government under the provisions of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1923.	By the Officer Commanding the Station.
3. All other contracts.	By the Executive Officer of the Cantonment.

IX.—General instruments and contracts:—

1. Agreements with clerks, copyists, draughtsmen, accountants, cashiers, agents, and store-keepers, whom the officer is empowered to appoint.	By any commissioned Military Officer.
2. Contracts for the supply of hot weather establishments and other temporary labour.	By the Officer Commanding a unit, the Officer Commanding a sanatorium, and the officer in charge of a hospital.
3. Contracts for petty supplies to hospitals.	By officers in charge of hospitals.

C.—Contracts relating to the Royal Indian Marine and the Indian Troop Service—

1. Contracts for conveyance of troops, military stores, etc.	By the Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.
2. Charter Parties (hire of transport for conveyance of troops, etc.), agreement for temporary employment of engineers, engine-drivers and boatswains, Bombay Dockyard.	By the Director, Royal Indian Marine.
3. All contracts for supplying miscellaneous marine stores, provisions, medical comforts, coal, sailmaking, washing, repairing and re-stuffing trooping bedding, manufacture of coir-rope, auction sale business, slinging and unslinging of hammocks, repairing clews and splicing lanyards, removal of coal ashes, cleaning and painting troop decks, transporting crews of troopships and supplying provisions to launches on military service and landing and shipping marine stores.	In Bombay and Karachi, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and in cases where the Indian troop service is concerned, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, in his capacity as Principal Naval Transport Officer. In the case of Calcutta and Port Blair, by the Marine Transport Officer, Calcutta, and in the case of Upper Burma, Rangoon and Aden by the Marine Transport Officers at the respective ports.

4. Contracts for engagement of crews for vessels of the Royal Indian Marine. By the Director, Royal Indian Marine, except under urgent or special conditions when they may be engaged by the Commanding Officer of the vessel concerned.

D.—In the case of the Public Debt and Currency Accounts Offices:—

1. Mortgage-deeds given as security in connection with the employment of officers as Treasurers and the like in Currency Offices, and agreements entered into with such officers. By the Controller or the Deputy Controller of the Currency.

2. Mortgage-deeds given as security in connection with the employment of officers as Treasurers and Shroffs in District or Sub-District Treasuries and agreements entered into with such officers. By Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

3. Mortgage-deeds given as security in connection with the employment of Treasurers, Cashiers or Clerks in Account Offices, charged with the disbursement of money or the custody and handling of securities. By the Head of the Office.

4. Instruments relating to the re-assignment of insurance policies which are assigned to the Secretary of State for India in accordance with the rules regulating the General Provident Fund. By the Account Officer of the Fund, as defined in the rules of the fund.

5. Deeds of, re-conveyance of security given by Shroffs in District and Sub-District Treasuries. By Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

6. Government securities. The Controller of the Currency and in the case of securities issued from Madras and Bombay, the Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

7. Deeds of transfers of shares held by the Secretary of State in Council and endorsements of dividend warrants relating to such shares. By the Controller of the Currency.

DD.—In the case of the Income-tax Department—

Contracts and other instruments relating to the Income-tax Department. By Commissioners of Income-tax.

E.—In the case of the Public Works Department (subject to any limit fixed by Departmental orders):—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc. By Secretary to Government, Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, Mechanical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, Superintendents of Works, Divisional Officers, Subdivisional Officers, Assistant or Assistant Executive Engineers, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Superintendent of the Viceregal Estates, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Superintendent of the Governor's Estates, Bengal, the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Kashmeer, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.

2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds, connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours and embankments, and also instruments relating to the construction of water-works, sewage works, the erection of machinery, and the working of coal mines.

3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works.

4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.

5. Leases for grazing cattle on canal banks or roadsides; for fishing in canals; for the cultivation of land under the Irrigation Department; leases of water for irrigation and other purposes, and leases of water-power; and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees or other produce on roadsides or in plantations.

By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works, and Divisional Officers, and in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa by Subdivisional Officers of the Irrigation Branch and in Madras by Subdivisional Officers of the Public Works Department,

6. Leases of houses, land or other immovable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month.

7. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.

8. Instruments connected with the collection or farming of tolls at bridges or ferries or other means of communication provided by the local Government.

9. Agreements for the recovery of fines on account of drift wood or other timber passing into a canal.

10. All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those specified in heads 1 to 9.

By Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, Mechanical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, Superintendents of Works and Divisional Officers.

By Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to local Governments.

F.—In the case of the Railway Department (subject to any limits fixed in Departmental order)—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance of carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc.

2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds connected with railways, open or under construction.

3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works.

4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government Servants whom the officers specified have powers to appoint.

By Agents, Deputy and Assistant Agents, Secretaries to Agents, Engineers-in-Chief, Chief Engineers, Divisional Superintendents, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers and Divisional Engineers of State Railways.

By Agents, Deputy and Assistant Agents, Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to Agents, Engineers-in-Chief, Chief Engineers, Divisional Superintendents, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers, Divisional Engineers, Locomotive Superintendents, Chief Operating Superintendents, Traffic Managers, Chief Commercial Managers, Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, Chief Mechanical Engineers, Chief Electrical Engineers, Signal Engineers, Chief Auditors and Controllers of Stores of State Railways.

5. Leases of houses, land or other immovable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month. (Leases of small branch lines of railway are excluded from this clause.)

6. Agreement or leases with outsiders for grazing cattle, for fishing in railway tanks, for cultivation of water-nuts and for irrigation, and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees or other products on railway lands.

7. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.

8. Instruments connected with the collection or farming of tolls at bridges, or ferries or other means of communication provided by the Railway.

By Agents, Deputy and Assistant Agents, Secretaries to Agents, Engineers-in-Chief, Chief Engineers, Traffic Managers, Divisional Superintendents, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers and Divisional Engineers of State Railways.

9. Contracts connected with the loading and unloading of goods and Railway Stores and for other matters necessary for, or incidental to railway working.

By Agents, Chief Engineers, Engineers-in-Chief, Chief Operating Superintendents, Traffic Managers, Chief Commercial Managers, Chief Mechanical Engineers, Chief Electrical Engineers, Controllers of Stores, Divisional Superintendents of State Railways, Senior Government Inspectors of Railways at Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow and Madras, and the Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

10. Contracts connected with the sale of scrap, ashes and other surplus material. By Agents, Deputy Agents, Chief Engineers, Engineers-in-Chief, Locomotive Superintendents, Chief Operating Superintendents, Traffic Managers, Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, Chief Mechanical Engineers, Divisional Superintendents and Controllers of Stores of State Railways.

11. Agreements for the interchange of traffic with other State Railways. By Agents of State Railways.

12. Agreements with private or guaranteed Railway Companies, Tramway Companies and other carrying companies. By Agents, Locomotive Superintendents, Chief Operating Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Superintendents and Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways.

13. Agreements with Covenanted Engine-Drivers, Foremen and other mechanics on the expiry of the term of their original covenants. By Agents, Deputy and Assistant Agents, Secretaries to Agents, Engineers-in-Chief, Chief Engineers, Divisional Superintendents, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers, Divisional Engineers, Locomotive Superintendents, Chief Operating Superintendents, Traffic Managers, Chief Commercial Managers, Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, Chief Mechanical Engineers, Chief Electrical Engineers, Signal Engineers, Chief Auditors, Controllers of Stores of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts.

14. Agreements with monthly non-pensionable subordinate employees on State Railways defining the terms and conditions of service to be entered into on entering the service of Government. By Agents, Chief Engineers, Engineers-in-Chief, Traffic Managers, Chief Commercial Managers, Chief Mechanical Engineers, Divisional Superintendents, Chief Auditors and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts.

15. Contracts and other instruments relating to house-building advances and advances for the purchase of motor cars. By the Secretary to the Railway Board.

16. All deeds and instruments relating to Railway matters other than those specified above. FF.—In the case of the Foreign and Political Department—

1. Agreements with members of the establishment of the British Legation, Kabul. 2. Agreements with members of the staff of the Executive Engineer, Kabul Division. By His Majesty's Minister of Kabul.

G.—In the case of the Telegraph Department—

1. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Telegraph Department. 2. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Telegraph Department managed by a Postmaster-General or a Director, Telegraph Engineering, or the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan, or a Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs. By the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs.

By such Postmaster-General or Director, Telegraph Engineering, or the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan, or Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs.

H.—In the case of the Post Office—

1. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Post Office. 2. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Post Office managed by a Postmaster-General or the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan, or a Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service. By the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs.

By such Postmaster-General or the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan, or Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service.

3. All contracts, deeds and other instruments relating to the business of the Post Office within their management and jurisdiction when the monthly expenditure involved does not exceed Rs. 100. By Superintendents of Post Offices and 1st class Postmasters.

I.—In the case of the Civil Medical Department under the Government of India—
Contracts or other instruments relating to the Medical Department. By the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

J.—In the case of the Forest Department—

Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration and working of forests and with the business of the Forest Department generally.

By Chief Conservators, Conservators, Collectors of Districts, Deputy Assistant, Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests to such extent and within such limits as the local Government may prescribe by notification in the Official Gazette.

JJ.—In the case of the Indian Stores Department—

1. All contracts and instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc.
2. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of work.
3. All instruments connected with the re-conveyance of property given as security.

By the Chief Controller of Stores, the Director of Purchases and Intelligence, Deputy Directors of Purchase, Controllers of Purchase, Assistant Directors of Purchase and Assistant Controllers of Purchase in charge of Purchase Circles or who are not in independent charge of Purchase Circles.

4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants.
5. Leases of houses, land or other immovable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month.
6. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds connected with the additions and alterations to buildings, and with foundations and housing of machinery and electric and sanitary installations.

By the Chief Controller of Stores.

K.—In the case of the Printing, Stationery and Stamps Department—

1. Contracts for the supply of Stationery (and bonds of employees when it is necessary that they should be executed by the obligee), etc., to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India.
2. Contracts for printing work.

By the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India.

KK.—In the case of the Salt Revenue Department—

1. All contracts, deeds or other instruments relating to the execution of salt works, the supply of labour, stores, building materials, etc., and any other like engagements relating to the business of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
2. Contracts for the lease of land in the control of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department where such lease is otherwise permissible.
3. All contracts relating to the deferred payment of duties, interest, prices and other charges on salt.

By the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, or by a General Manager or an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Division.

L.—In the case of all Imperial Departments—

Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances, and advances for the purchase of motor cars.

By heads of Imperial Departments other than the Army Department, in respect of which the procedure prescribed in Army Regulations, India, Volume III, shall be observed.

2. Contracts and other instruments relating to the Scheme for the development of the Vizagapatam Harbour.

(a) All contracts, deeds and instruments not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value for the execution of works.

(b) All contracts, deeds and instruments not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value for the execution of works.

(c) Leases of land acquired for the Harbour construction and renewal of such leases, provided that the period of each lease or each separate renewal does not exceed twelve months and that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month.

(d) All contracts, deeds and instruments not hereinbefore specified.

By the Administrative Officer of the Vizagapatam Harbour.

By the Engineer-in-Chief of the Harbour Construction.

By the Administrative Officer or the Engineer-in-Chief.

By the Secretary to the Railway Board.

M.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. In the case of the Governor in Council—

All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 8.

2. (a) Contracts and other instruments for the purchase, supply, conveyance or carriage of building materials, stores, machinery, etc., and the provision of labour for building or other work, and such like engagements.

By Collectors of Districts, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors-in-charge of Divisions; Inspectors-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, and Superintendents of Police; Commissioner of Police, Madras; Inspector-General of Prisons; Inspector-General of Registration; Superintendent of Stationery; the Presidency Port Officer and Port Officers; and the Director of Industries.

(b) Contracts and other instruments regulating the sale of articles manufactured in jails.

By the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

3. Exploring and prospecting licenses and all mining and other leases, whether as lessor or lessee, not herein otherwise provided for.

By Collectors of Districts.

4. Contracts and other instruments relating to the Medical Department.

By the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

5. (a) Leases of whole Excise Salt Factories ...

By the Commissioner of Salt, Akkari, and Separate Revenue.

(b) All contracts, deeds or other agreements relating to the execution of salt works or the purchase, sale or transport of salt, the supply of labour, stores, building materials, etc., and any other like engagements relating to the salt revenue or the business of the Salt Department.

By the Collector of Salt Revenue.

(c) All contracts, deeds or other agreements relating to the execution of salt works or the purchase, sale or transport of salt, the supply of labour, stores, building materials, etc., and any other like engagements relating to the salt revenue, or the business of the Salt Department within their respective jurisdictions and within the limit of value of Rs. 5,000; and contracts or agreements for the import of foreign salt on credit, for payment of the duty leviable thereon, or contracts or agreements for the clearance of salt under the credit system on the deposit of securities within the limit of the value of Rs. 50,000.

(d) Leases of land for salt manufacture in Government Salt Factories.

(e) Leases of land for salt manufacture in Excise Salt Factories.

By Assistant Commissioners of Salt.

(f) Contracts or agreements for the import of foreign salts on credit, for payment of the duty leviable thereon, or contracts or agreements for the clearance of salt under the credit system wholesale on the deposit of securities within the limit of value of Rs. 10,000.

(g) Inam title-deeds

6. Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with the Educational Department.

7. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has power to appoint.

8. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances.

9. Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with the Department of Fisheries within the limit of value of Rs. 5,000.

10. All contracts, deeds and other instruments in matters connected with the administration and working of the Excise Department with the business of the Excise Department generally.

By Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari, and Customs Department.

By the Inam Commissioner.
By the Director of Public Instruction.

By the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

By the authorities granting the advances.
By the Director of Fisheries.

By the Commissioner of Excise or by the Assistant Commissioner of Excise or Collector of the district who has power to grant administrative sanction to or who is responsible for carrying out the terms of the contract, deed or instrument.

N.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. All deeds and instruments relating to matters, other than those specified in heads 2 to 14 and 16 to 23.

2. Contracts for the supply of articles of dead stock or petty supplies.

3. Contracts for the sale of useless unclaimed or confiscated articles.

4. Contracts for lease or sale of Government buildings.

5. Contracts for hire or purchase of buildings for Government.

6. Contracts and other instruments for the purchase, supply, and conveyance or carriage of building materials, stores, machinery, etc., and contracts for petty construction and repairs and for public works of every description which are not executed by the Public Works Department.

7. Sanads—

(a) continuing or confirming exemption from payment of land revenue, or

(b) continuing or confirming any pension or grant of money or land revenue, or

(c) confirming watan-service—commutation settlements, or

(d) guaranteeing cash payments in lieu of abkari or other rights,

(e) granted under section 133 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the survey of towns and cities.

(f) for the planting of trees in open places in villages.

By a Secretary to Government.

By the Government officer for whose use such articles or petty supplies are required, or by any Government officer to whom such officer is subordinate.

By the Government officer in whose office such useless articles are, or by any Government officer to whom such officer is subordinate.

By the chief local officer of the Department in whose charge such buildings are.

By the chief local officer of the Department for which such buildings are to be hired or purchased.

By the chief local officer of the Department by which such works are to be executed, by an Assistant or Deputy Collector if the work is executed by the Revenue Department or by a Superintendent of Salt Revenue if the work is executed by the Salt Department.

By Collectors of Districts.

By the Special Officer appointed by Government for the purpose.

By the Assistant or Deputy Collectors.

8. Deeds, contracts, and instruments, relating to land, or to any benefit arising out of land, or to water, or to any benefit arising out of water or to land revenue.

In the City of Bombay in so far as they relate to lands in the city which are disposed of under the Bombay Military lands Scheme, by the Secretary to the Government in the Development Department and otherwise by the Collector of Bombay; elsewhere by Collectors of Districts; or in any business connected with the duties of the Talukdari Settlement Officer or of the Salsette Development Officer by those officers respectively.

9. Contracts for the farm of tolls, taxes, duties, cesses or revenues of any description.

By Collectors of Districts, or by the heads of the Departments by which such tolls, duties, cesses or revenues are levied.

10. Contracts for the erection or repairs of boundary marks.

By Revenue Officers not lower in rank than Circle Inspectors.

11. Contracts for the supply of stationery, etc., to the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.

By the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

12. Contracts for the supply of articles of any description for the use of jails or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails.

By the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, or by Superintendents of Jails.

13. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for the police.

By the Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay; and elsewhere by the Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or by District Superintendent of Police.

By the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

14. Contracts for the supply of funerals in the case of deceased pauper Christians.

In Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind or by the head of the Salt Department in that Province, or by Collectors of Districts; and elsewhere, by a Secretary to Government, or by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

By Educational Inspectors or by the Principals of such Colleges.

15. Contracts entered into with normal scholars and apprentices in Engineering or Industrial College, etc.

By the Commissioner in Sind.

Contracts entered into by Agricultural Scholars from Sind.

By the Director of Agriculture.

Contracts entered into by Agricultural Scholars who get four years' scholarships.

By the Superintendent of Land Records in Sind.

Contracts entered into with students in the Tapedar's Training School, Hyderabad.

By the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

16. Agreements and deeds entered into with managers of Educational Institutions in respect of Government grants-in-aid or in respect of the lease of Government school buildings in the Presidency proper.

By the local medical officers-in-charge of such hospitals, asylums, etc.

17. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, etc.

By the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for Veterinary Dispensaries and Government Stallions.

By the Political Resident, Aden.

20. (a) Deeds, contracts and instruments of every description relating to the administration of Aden.

By the Collector of Salt Revenue, Aden.

(b) Licenses for the manufacture of Salt in Aden

By the Mint Master, Bombay.

21. (a) Contracts for the purchase and supply of stores and building materials and for the provision of labour, also indentures to bind apprentices at the Mint for a definite term.

(b) Contracts for the sale of worn out stores and ashes and other waste products.

(c) Agreements with temporary establishments

22. Deeds, contracts and instruments of every description not included in any of the foregoing articles.	In Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.
23. Agreements and deeds entered into with District Local Boards or Municipalities in respect of building grants made by Government to Veterinary Dispensaries.	By the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, in the Presidency proper, and in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind.
24. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances.	By the authorities granting the advances.
25. Excise agreements with Indian States.	By the Political Agent accredited to the State concerned.
26. Licenses for the manufacture and supply of liquor.	By the Commissioner of Excise.
27. Licenses for the sale of excisable articles and opium.	By the Collectors of Abkari.
28. Agreements with local bodies (Ch. IV of the Bombay Land Acquisition Manual).	By the Collectors of Districts.
29. Agreements with companies under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act.	By the Secretary to Government when the agreement relates to big schemes. Otherwise by Collectors of Districts.
O.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Bengal, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—	
1. In the case of the Governor in Council—	By a Secretary to Government.
All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 10.	By the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
2. Contracts for supply of clothings, etc., for the police.	By the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.
3. Contracts for the supply of articles, etc., for the use of jails, or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails.	By Collectors of Districts and Deputy Commissioners.
4. Contracts for the supply of articles and for repairing, cutting, etc., roads and canals.	By the local medical officers in charge of such hospitals, asylums, etc.
5. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, etc.	By the President of the Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers.
5. (a) Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for the Albert Victor Asylum for lepers at Gobra, Calcutta.	By Collectors of Districts and Deputy Commissioners.
6. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land.	By the Mint Master, Calcutta.
7. (a) Contracts for the purchase and supply of stores and building materials and for the provision of labour; also indentures to bind apprentices at the Mint for a definite term.	By the Collectors of Customs, Calcutta and Chittagong, Collectors of Districts, and Deputy Commissioners.
(b) Contracts for the sale of worn out stores and ashes and other waste products.	By the authorities granting the advances.
(c) Agreements with temporary establishment.	By the Chief local officer of the department for which such buildings are to be hired or purchased.
8. Deeds, contracts, and instruments relating to salt revenue.	By the authorities granting the advances.
9. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances.	By the Chief local officer of the department for which such buildings are to be hired or purchased.
10. Contracts for hire or purchase of buildings for Government.	By the Collectors of Customs, Calcutta and Chittagong, Collectors of Districts, and Deputy Commissioners.

P.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. In the case of the Governor in Council—

 All deeds and instruments relating to matters, other than those specified in heads 2 to 9.

2. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease of land—

 (a) If the lease be permanent. ... By Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.

 (b) If otherwise ... By Settlement Officers, Collectors, Deputy Commissioners, and Sub-divisional Officers.

3. (a) Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the hire or purchase of land or buildings or with the sale of Government land, or with the lease or sale of Government buildings, or with prospecting and exploring licenses and mining leases.	By Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.
(b) Contracts, instruments, and engagement specified above when the value or amount of such contract, instrument or engagement does not exceed Rs. 500.	By Joint Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers.
4. Contracts and other instruments not included in article 3 in matters connected with the lease of ferries, fisheries, and other benefits arising out of land.	By Collectors, Deputy Commissioners, and Subdivisional Officers.
5. Contracts for the supply of articles required for the use of any department or for the sale of articles produced or manufactured by the department, and other instruments connected with the administration of the department.	By the Head of the department and the Superintendent, Government Printing, except contracts for the sale of jail produce which may be executed either by the Inspector-General of Prisons, or by the Superintendent of the Jail concerned.
6. Contracts and other instruments not included in article 3 for the sale, purchase, supply, carriage or conveyance of stores and building materials and for the provision of labour and for the execution of public works not executed by the Public Works Department and such like engagements.	By Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.
7. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, etc.	By the local medical officers-in-charge of such hospitals, asylums, etc.
8. Deeds, contracts, and instruments relating to Salt Revenue.	By Collectors of Customs, Collectors of Districts and Deputy Commissioners.
9. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances.	By the authorities granting the advances.

Q.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. In the case of the Governor in Council—	
All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 5.	By a Secretary to Government.
2. (a) Contracts and other instruments for sums not exceeding Rs. 20,000, except those which affect real estate.	By all Heads of Departments.
(b) Conveyance deeds for the purchase of land which Conservators of Forests are authorised to buy for forest purposes up to a cost of Rs. 2,000.	By Conservators of Forests.
3. (a) Contracts and other instruments connected with ferries, dues for grazing cattle on places other than canal banks, fisheries, <i>nazul</i> buildings, spontaneous products and minerals, execution of minor works not under the Public Works Department, and the supply of necessaries for depots.	By Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.
(b) Deeds other than leases affecting immoveable property of an estimated value not exceeding rupees two thousand.	
(c) Contracts relating to any matter falling within their ordinary jurisdiction.	
4. Contracts and other instruments for a sum not exceeding Rs. 500, and not affecting real estate.	By subordinate officers appointed by Heads of Departments, with the approval of the Local Government.
5. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances.	By the authorities granting the advances.
6. Leases of <i>nazul</i> land in Lucknow city.	By the <i>nazul</i> Officer.
R.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—	
1. In the case of the Governor in Council—	
All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 4 and 6 to 8.	By a Secretary to Government.